ECEMBER 1957 VOLUME 3 • NUMBER 12

CONSTRUCTION REVIEW

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UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION

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Construction Review is prepared under the direction of

Walter W. Schneider, Director
Office of Construction Statistics

BUSINESS AND DEFENSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Arnold E. Chase, Chief
Division of Construction Statistics

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CONSTRUCTION REVIEW

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At a Glance

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY IN NOVEMBER--Expenditures for new construction declined seasonally in November to $4.1 billion. However, this represented a new high for the month and 4 percent above November 1956. Both private and public spending this November showed the normal seasonal drop from October (by 4 percent and 17 percent, respectively), but each total was at a new November high. The strong showing in November resulted largely from increases over the year in outlays for highways, public utilities, office buildings, private hospital building, conservation and development projects, and public schools. Value of work put in place on new private dwelling units remained above $1 billion in November--continuing to show better-than-seasonal strength evident since midyear. Total expenditures during the first 11 months of 1957 ($43.6 billion) topped last year's comparable figure by 2 percent, virtually assuring a new annual record of over $47 billion in 1957.

HOUSING STARTS IN OCTOBER--Nonfarm housing starts advanced 6 percent in October to 95,000 units. The gain from September was all in public housing and made October the first 1957 month for which total starts exceeded the same year-ago figure. Private and public starts during the first 10 months of 1957 totaled 892,300--9 percent below the comparable 1956 volume, and the lowest total for the period since 1949. Although private starts edged down in October to 87,000, this figure represented a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1 million private dwelling units--about the same as for each of the previous 5 months. The average seasonally adjusted annual rate of private starts for the first 10 months of this year remained at 980,000.

FHA-VA ACTIVITY IN OCTOBER--Nonfarm housing begun with FHA assistance in October rose by 14 percent, to the highest monthly total since May 1956. The increase from September was all in 1- to 4-family homes. VA starts dropped sharply in October, to the lowest level since January 1953, continuing the downward spiral which began in 1956. For the first 10 months of 1957, FHA-VA starts together accounted for 30 percent of total private housing volume, compared with 43 percent in the comparable 1956 period. FHA mortgage insurance applications (excluding Capehart military housing) declined in October, as in September, but volume was higher than for any October since 1954. Requests for VA appraisals were the lowest on record. So far in 1957, FHA applications were slightly higher than during January-October 1956, whereas VA appraisals were 58 percent lower.

NONFARM MORTGAGE RECORDINGS IN SEPTEMBER--Nonfarm mortgages recorded in September totaled $2,026 million--down 8 percent from August and 7 percent below September 1956. All lending groups contributed to the decline from August, and only savings and loan associations and individual lenders registered gains over a year ago (up 2 percent and 5 percent, respectively). Comparing data for the first 9 months, volume this year ($18.3 billion) was 11 percent lower than in 1956. All types of lenders except individuals shared in this decline, which ranged from 4 percent for savings and loan associations to 24 percent for commercial banks.

HOUSING VACANCY RATES, THIRD QUARTER, 1957--For the third consecutive quarter, housing vacancy rates remained substantially unchanged. Of total dwelling units, 2.4 percent were vacant and available for occupancy, with regional rates ranging from 1.6 percent in the Northeast to 3.4 percent in the West. Compared with the same period a year ago, these vacancies are down from 2.8 percent, mostly in units for rent. All regions contributed to the decrease which was also evident inside as well as outside metropolitan areas.

BUILDING PERMIT ACTIVITY IN OCTOBER--Building permit valuations rose 4 percent in October to $1.6 billion, as increases occurred for all major types of new building--ranging from 7 percent for community buildings to 15 percent for stores. Total valuations this October were down slightly (3 percent) from a year ago, and for the first 10 months were 5 percent less than in the same 1956 period, reflecting this year's lag in construction of new homes, stores, and industrial buildings.

PUBLIC CONTRACT AWARDS IN SEPTEMBER--The value of public contracts awarded in September dropped 15 percent to $732 million--below the comparable 1956 total for the first time this year (by 5 percent), and the lowest for any September since 1954. The decline from August 1957 was almost entirely in State and locally owned construction, whereas the decrease from September 1956 occurred in all major kinds

of work except State and locally owned schools, federally aided highway construction, and public service enterprises (principally wharf and pier work). Comparing data for the first 9 months, this year's total ($8.9 billion) was up 13 percent from the like 1956 period, and reflected primarily sizable gains in Federal awards for military (Capehart) housing and conservation and development projects and State and local awards for schools and federally aided highways.

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS IN OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER--The value of construction contracts for the first 10 months of 1957, as reported by the F. W. Dodge Corp., increased slightly from the comparable 1956 period (2 percent). The largest rise was in the utilities group, which advanced 12 percent. Nonresidential building and public works both showed gains of 2 percent in 1957. Residential awards were up 1 percent marking the first time the 1957 cumulative total has exceeded 1956.

Reports of the Engineering News-Record on the value of large construction contracts awarded during the 12 months ending in November showed continuation of the downtrend evident throughout 1957, dropping 14 percent below the total for the previous 12-month period. Awards for highways and bridges, which amounted to nearly a fifth of the overall total in the past 12 months, continued to forge ahead in contrast with the declining trend for building construction.

CONSTRUCTION COSTS IN OCTOBER--For the third consecutive month, the Department of Commerce composite index remained at 138 percent of the 1947-49 average--3 percent above October 1956. The recent month-to-month stability in costs is normal for this time of the year.

BUILDING MATERIALS PRICES IN OCTOBER--The wholesale price index for building materials dropped 0.5 percent in October to 130.3 (1947-49=100), slightly below the comparable 1956 figure and the lowest since February 1956. Most of the September to October decline resulted from lower prices for copper building wire (down 20 percent), sheathed cable (down 2 percent), and for plumbing items having copper components--reflecting further cuts in the cost of raw copper. The remainder of the decrease over the month was due to price reductions for western softwoods and oak flooring in response to the continued low demand. However, these declines were partially offset by a 2-percent rise in the price of plywood, and fractional increases for southern pine lumber, maple flooring, paint materials, and concrete aggregates and products.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS OUTPUT IN SEPTEMBER--The September changes in the output of most major construction materials represented expected seasonal movements. This was true of the rise in heating and plumbing equipment output as well as of the declines in other construction materials groups. Compared with September 1956, Portland cement; iron and steel products; and the paint, varnish, and lacquer group increased whereas other products decreased. Portland cement reached a new peak for the month which was slightly below the alltime high established in August. Iron and steel products producers experienced the second highest September on record. Declines from last year continued to be shown by those materials most closely associated with residential building.

CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT IN OCTOBER--Employment in contract construction declined seasonally in October to 3,205,000 and continued slightly below comparable 1956 levels for the third successive month. Data available through September indicate that the decrease from August occurred in more than two-thirds of the States and primarily affected painters, electricians, highway workers, and employees of general building contractors. Losses from September 1956 were noted in more than half the States, and particularly in general building construction; but important increases occurred in the South, in the special trades, and on highway construction.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SEPTEMBER--Average hourly earnings in total contract construction rose to a new peak of $2.94 in September, but a reduction of 0.7 hour in the workweek (to 37.6 hours) brought weekly earnings down to an average of $110.54. This was 53 cents below the record set in August, but an alltime September high. Comparing data for September 1956 and 1957, average earnings were higher this year by $3.62 weekly or 17 cents hourly, and the workweek was an hour shorter. Over the year, hourly pay increased on all types of contract construction. Weekly pay also was higher this year on all types except highway work where the greatest decrease occurred in the average workweek.

Characteristics of Unemployment in Contract Construction, 1956-57

DONALD M. LANDAY*

Workers in the contract construction industry[1] have a heavier incidence of unemployment and lose more working time because of unemployment than workers in other industries, even in years when construction activity is at record levels. This is because of the greater sensitivity of construction operations to weather and to the intermittent nature of the work which, for individual employees, frequently consists of a succession of jobs of relatively short duration. Shifts in the volume of various types of construction activity and in the location of the work add to the unemployment experienced in a year such as 1956 when residential building slackened while highway work and nonresidential building were at peak volume.

In 1956, when employment in the contract construction industry as a whole set a new high record, 3 out of 10 wage and salary workers whose longest jobs were in the construction industry were unemployed or on layoff at some time during the year, according to a special Census study.[2] For other nonfarm industries, the comparable ratio was only 1 out of 10. Furthermore, almost 6 out of 10 of the laid-off construction men had 2 or more spells of unemployment within the year, compared with less than 4 out of 10 of those from other nonfarm industries. Unemployed construction men lost an average of almost 13 weeks of work during 1956 compared with almost 12 weeks for the unemployed from other industries. Primarily because of the relatively large number who were unemployed, construction workers lost over 3 times as much work per capita as those in other nonfarm industries.

Construction workers also applied for unemployment insurance benefits far more frequently than those in other nonfarm industries. For example, for every 1,000 contract construction employees covered by unemployment insurance, a weekly average of 14 filed initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits (notices of the start of a period of unemployment) between July 1956 and June 1957. This was more than 3 times the weekly average number filed per 1,000 employees in all other covered industries.[3]

The most obvious reason for the large volume of unemployment in periods of high activity is that so much construction work is stopped by bad weather. This factor is so important in some branches of the industry, such as highway construction, that many jobs are completely shut down or sharply curtailed in areas with severe winters. Besides having long spells of seasonal unemployment, construction workers may also have numerous brief layoffs throughout the year because of adverse weather conditions, e.g., when it is too wet or cold to pour concrete, lay bricks, move earth, or erect steel girders.

In addition to unemployment associated with the weather, workers in contract construction are subject to some frictional unemployment inherent in the organization of the industry. The business consists of a succession of "custom" or special order jobs, after each of which workers may be laid off. In addition, during the course of a job, the contractor hires or subcontracts for segments of his force for specific phases of the project (excavating, form work, steel erection, painting, etc.) and the workers move on when their work is finished.

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* Of the Division of Manpower and Employment, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor. Miss Elizabeth Napier of the Bureau of Employment Security, U. S. Department of Labor, collaborated with Mr. Landay in preparing the sections relating to insured unemployment.

[1] The contract construction industry includes only firms engaged in the construction of buildings and nonbuilding projects (highways, dams, bridges, etc.) on a contract basis for others; such firms engage in all kinds of construction activities including new work, alterations, demolitions, maintenance and repairs. The contract construction industry does not include construction undertaken by other industries with force-account workers, by operative builders, or by self-employed construction workers.

[2] U. S. Bureau of the Census, Work Experience of the Population in 1956, Series P-50, No. 77, November 1957, table 16. The 1955 work experience report also showed approximately the same contrast between wage and salary workers in construction and other nonfarm industries. See also, Characteristics of the Long-Term Unemployed *(in* Monthly Labor Review, October 1957, pp. 1233-1236).

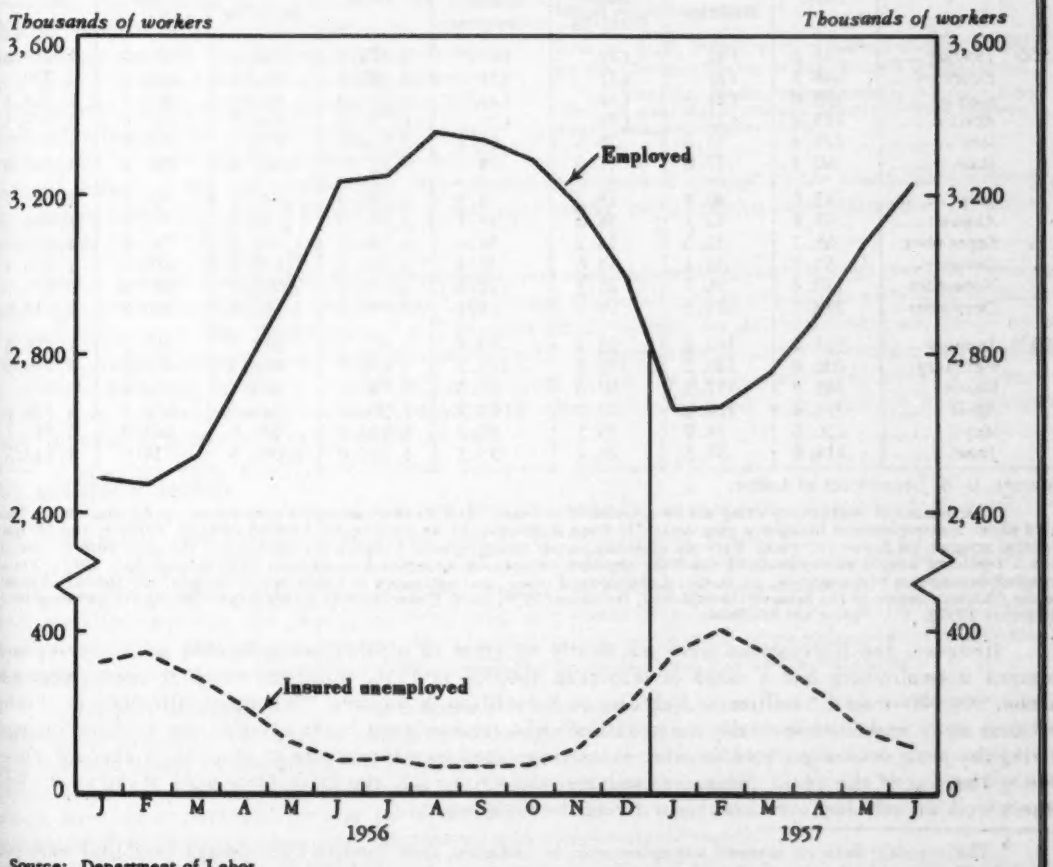
[3] U. S. Department of Labor, Monthly Report on the Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed.

A further source of frictional unemployment is the high turnover of business establishments in the contract construction industry. In recent years, the turnover rate of construction firms has been almost twice as high as the rate in other lines of business.[4]

The combination of these characteristics of the industry's operations tends to make employment attachments less stable in construction than in other highly seasonal industries, such as apparel manufacturing, in which it is customary for workers who are laid off in a slack period to return to the same employer season after season.

Employment and Insured Unemployment in Contract Construction

January 1956 - June 1957



Source: Department of Labor.

The temporary character of construction employment is reflected in figures on job mobility and multiple jobholding, which show that a larger proportion of construction workers hold more than one job during a year than workers in any other nonagricultural industry group. The multiple jobholding in construction--to a greater extent than any other industry--was due to moving from one job to another rather than holding more than one job at the same time.[5]

[4] See Expansion in Number of Business Concerns *(in* Survey of Current Business, July 1957, p. 3).

[5] U. S. Bureau of the Census, Job Mobility of Workers in 1955, Series P-50, No. 70, p. 4; and Multiple Job Holding: July 1956, Series P-50, No. 74, p. 2.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

In the contract construction industry as a whole, unemployment usually builds up to its annual peak in February, declining thereafter as the weather moderates.[6] In 1956, for example, from a February high of almost 350,000, the number of construction workers claiming full benefits under unemployment insurance programs fell to a low of about 65,000 in August, September, and October. Insured unemployment then rose sharply, particularly in December and January, reaching a peak of more than 400,000 in February 1957 (table 1).

TABLE 1.—EMPLOYMENT AND INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION, JANUARY 1956-JUNE 1957
(In thousands)

Year and month	Number of unemployed[1]				Number of employed			
	Total	General contractors		Special trades contractors	Total	General contractors		Special trades contractors
		Building	Non-building			Building	Non-building	
1956: January	323.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	2,491.0	826.4	431.0	1,233.8
February	348.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	2,480.0	817.2	433.0	1,229.4
March	293.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	2,551.0	842.6	465.0	1,243.1
April	215.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	2,757.0	916.5	537.0	1,303.3
May	124.4	59.8	28.5	36.1	2,970.0	972.2	628.0	1,369.5
June	80.1	37.8	17.9	24.4	3,237.0	1,076.4	709.0	1,451.8
July	83.9	40.4	19.2	24.3	3,256.0	1,087.8	705.0	1,463.2
August	65.8	32.7	14.0	19.1	3,361.0	1,130.0	722.0	1,509.3
September	65.2	32.6	14.2	18.4	3,342.0	1,116.5	715.0	1,510.9
October	65.8	33.1	13.6	19.1	3,296.0	1,099.1	698.0	1,498.7
November	110.4	56.7	25.3	28.4	3,174.0	1,054.7	647.0	1,472.5
December	218.1	101.3	60.7	56.1	2,997.0	1,001.6	580.0	1,415.5
1957: January	351.0	162.4	95.2	93.4	2,667.0	885.7	502.0	1,279.5
February	408.8	186.2	106.9	115.7	2,673.0	878.2	496.0	1,298.5
March	345.8	157.5	90.8	97.5	2,756.0	898.7	514.0	1,343.3
April	256.4	120.2	67.0	69.2	2,906.0	944.6	572.0	1,389.5
May	156.6	74.9	36.5	45.2	3,082.0	977.5	663.0	1,441.1
June	114.8	57.3	24.2	33.3	3,232.0	1,005.5	714.0	1,512.5

Source: U. S. Department of Labor.

[1] The number of workers reporting the completion of at least 1 full week of unemployment shown by the number of claims filed under 3 unemployment insurance programs: (1) State programs; (2) the program for Federal civilian workers; and (3) the Federal program for Korea veterans. Persons claiming partial unemployment benefits are excluded. The data were estimated from a 1-percent sample survey made by the State employment security agencies from January 1956 through June 1957. For a detailed description of the survey, its scope, definitions of terms, and estimates of errors due to sample, see Monthly Report on the Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed, December 1956, U. S. Department of Labor Report No. U-11, Washington (February 1957). [2] Data not available.

However, the fluctuations were not nearly so great in insured unemployment as in employment. Insured unemployment had a range of less than 300,000 in 1956, while the range in employment was almost 900,000--from 2.5 million in February to 3.4 million in August. This sharp difference is chiefly because many workers--especially the unskilled--who are employed in the contract construction industry during the peak season get jobs in other industries--often on maintenance or other force-account work--during the rest of the year. Some are students who are outside the labor force most of the year. Still others work as self-employed craftsmen during the slow season.[7]

[6] The monthly data on insured unemployment, by industry, from January 1956 through June 1957 were published in The Monthly Report on the Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed (see table 1, footnote 1). Monthly data on employment in contract construction are available beginning 1939 and are published regularly in table G-1 of Construction Review.

[7] A minor part of the difference in range of the employment and unemployment series is explained by the coverage of the series or the manner in which they are compiled. For example, some of the jobless are ineligible for unemployment insurance benefits. The count of insured unemployed excludes new entrants to the labor force, persons who have not worked or have had insufficient earnings in jobs covered by the insurance systems, and persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, even though they may still be unemployed. Also, most State laws exclude employment in firms with fewer than 4 workers (which are numerous in the construction industry). However, the Census Bureau's Monthly Report on the Labor Force, which includes these workers in its count of unemployment, showed approximately the same range as the insured unemployment series in 1956. In addition, the employment data include persons working only part time while both the Census unemployment and the insured unemployment figures exclude the partially unemployed.

Unemployment Lowest in Special Trades

The rate of insured unemployment was less than half as high among employees of special trades contractors (e.g., electrical, plumbing, painting, etc.) as among employees of general contractors during the year ending in June 1957 (table 2). To some extent this reflects the different methods of operations of the two groups. The general contractors customarily take full responsibility for a complete job, whether it is a small house, a large office or industrial building, or a major highway or dam project. Their work therefore covers a wide range of activities and requires rapid expansion of the labor force, often for relatively short periods. Also, operations of the general contractor are much more subject to the vagaries of the weather than is the work of many special trades contractors who are more often involved in finishing and mechanical work after a structure is enclosed. The differences in rates may also reflect a greater demand from other industries for the predominantly skilled workers laid off by special trades contractors and the wider opportunities for self-employment. Even among employees of special trades contractors, however, the unemployment rate was substantially higher than among employees in nonconstruction industries as a group.

TABLE 2.—RATE OF INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION AND OTHER NONFARM INDUSTRIES, JULY 1956–JUNE 1957 AVERAGE

Industry	Rate of insured unemployment[1]
Contract construction	7.1
General contractors	9.4
Building	10.0
Nonbuilding	8.3
Special trades contractors	4.4
Other nonfarm industries	2.9

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Monthly Report on the Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed.

[1] Average insured unemployment, July 1956–June 1957, as a percent of average monthly covered employment, January–December 1956.

Among general contractors, the unemployment rate was somewhat higher for employees of building contractors than of nonbuilding contractors, even though the total number of persons employed by building contractors was more stable (table 1). The coincidence of less stable employment and lower rates of insured unemployment among employees of nonbuilding contractors is partly because a large volume of highway and other nonbuilding work is concentrated during the summer when employees can be recruited from workers who are regularly attached to other industries, and from students who withdraw from the labor force to return to school in the fall.

Skill and Age of Jobless

The unusually heavy concentration of skilled craftsmen in construction, where they form more than half of the labor force,[8] is reflected in the data on the skills of the unemployed. In the year ending in April 1957, skilled workers accounted for about 40 percent of those claiming unemployment insurance benefits in the contract construction industry. Another 40 percent of the unemployed from construction were unskilled workers, but this group comprised only about 20 percent of the industry's labor force. These contrasting percentages indicate that in construction, as in most other industries, the incidence of unemployment proportionately was higher among the unskilled than the skilled workers.

About half of the jobless skilled construction men were carpenters,[9] who form the largest single trade in the industry. The skilled unemployed also included large numbers of brick and stone masons, painters, and plumbers and pipefitters. The proportions of unemployed craftsmen from each occupation varied somewhat from month to month but, on the average, were roughly similar to the proportions in which they were employed, except for electricians. Due to rapid expansion of electrical work, the proportion of electricians among the unemployed was comparatively small.

The skilled unemployed in construction are, on the average, older than the skilled jobless in other industries, reflecting principally the relatively high average age of craftsmen in the building trades.[10] Also, skilled construction craftsmen enjoy comparatively less seniority protection than

[8] For the distribution of the labor force in the construction industry by skill, see U. S. Census of Population, 1950, Special Report P-E, No. 10, Occupation by Industry, p. 11.

[9] This paragraph and the remainder of this article are based on special tabulations of the insured unemployed for June and October 1956 and February 1957.

[10] The 1950 Census showed, for example, that skilled construction men were about 2 years older than men in other skilled occupations. For the age distribution of the skilled (craftsmen) and unskilled (laborers), see 1950 Census of Population, Vol. IV, Pt. 1, Ch. B, pp. 53-60.

other skilled workers because of the less stable employer attachments in construction noted earlier. In other industries in which the employee-employer relationship is relatively more continuous, usually only part of a plant's force is laid off at any one time and older workers, who tend to have the greatest seniority, are among the last to be laid off and the first to be rehired.

TABLE 3.—AGE OF INSURED UNEMPLOYED MEN IN SKILLED AND UNSKILLED CONSTRUCTION AND NONCONSTRUCTION OCCUPATIONS, JUNE AND OCTOBER 1956 AND FEBRUARY 1957

(Percent distribution)

Skill and age	Construction occupations			Nonconstruction occupations		
	1956		1957	1956		1957
	June	October	February	June	October	February
Skilled						
All ages	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 55 years	57	48	67	66	58	72
55 years and over	43	52	33	34	42	28
Unskilled						
All ages	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 55 years	82	76	83	83	77	84
55 years and over	18	24	17	17	23	16

Source: Special tabulation of data collected by the U. S. Department of Labor for the Monthly Report on the Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed.

Not only is the proportion of skilled older workers among the unemployed high in construction, but there is also an exaggeration in the construction industry of a general tendency toward greater concentration of unemployment among older craftsmen when unemployment is low than when it is high. For example, in October 1956, when unemployment was low, 52 percent of the jobless skilled construction men were 55 years old or over, compared with 42 percent of the other skilled men claiming unemployment insurance benefits during the same period (table 3). As unemployment rose to a seasonal peak in February 1957, the proportions of older workers among the skilled unemployed declined to 33 percent in construction occupations and 28 percent in other occupations.

The concentration of older persons among the unskilled claiming unemployment benefits was about the same in construction occupations as in other occupations, reflecting the fact that the ages of the unskilled construction workers were not very different from those of other unskilled workers. This similarity stems from a general tendency for the unskilled to be less firmly attached to particular occupations or industries than skilled workers.

NOTE: ALL THE STATISTICAL SERIES IN CONSTRUCTION REVIEW ARE SUBJECT TO REVISION FOR THE LATEST PERIOD SHOWN.

Part A—Construction Put in Place

Table A-1: New Construction Put in Place: Current Month, by Type of Construction

Type of construction	Value (in millions of dollars)					Percent change		
	1957		1956	First 11 months		Nov. 1957 from—		First 11 months, 1956-57
	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	1957	1956	Oct. 1957	Nov. 1956	
TOTAL NEW CONSTRUCTION	**4,114**	**4,467**	**3,964**	**43,560**	**42,516**	**−8**	**+4**	**+2**
PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION	**2,950**	**3,057**	**2,922**	**30,618**	**30,588**	**−4**	**+1**	(1)
Residential buildings (nonfarm)	1,474	1,528	1,521	15,213	16,270	−4	−3	−6
New dwelling units	1,085	1,125	1,140	11,145	12,445	−4	−5	−10
Additions and alterations	338	355	339	3,619	3,418	−5	(1)	+6
Nonhousekeeping	51	48	42	449	407	+6	+21	+10
Nonresidential buildings	802	806	804	8,374	8,045	(1)	(1)	+4
Industrial	251	256	276	2,914	2,810	−2	−9	+4
Commercial	332	332	329	3,265	3,326	0	+1	−2
Office buildings and warehouses	179	177	165	1,692	1,527	+1	+8	+11
Stores, restaurants, and garages	153	155	164	1,573	1,799	−1	−7	−13
Other nonresidential buildings	219	218	199	2,195	1,909	(1)	+10	+15
Religious	78	80	74	794	697	−3	+5	+14
Educational	46	47	47	475	490	−2	−2	−3
Hospital and institutional	49	48	32	457	296	+2	+53	+54
Social and recreational	28	27	27	282	249	+4	+4	+13
Miscellaneous	18	16	19	187	177	+13	−5	+6
Farm construction	114	133	111	1,490	1,463	−14	+3	+2
Public utilities	539	570	475	5,358	4,700	−5	+13	+14
Railroad	37	42	43	415	391	−12	−14	+6
Telephone and telegraph	97	97	107	1,005	978	0	−9	+3
Other public utilities	405	431	325	3,938	3,331	−6	+25	+18
All other private	21	20	11	183	110	+5	+91	+66
PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION	**1,164**	**1,410**	**1,042**	**12,942**	**11,928**	**−17**	**+12**	**+9**
Residential buildings	55	53	31	450	262	+4	+77	+72
Nonresidential buildings	361	403	344	4,130	3,748	−10	+5	+10
Industrial	32	34	45	423	408	−6	−29	+4
Educational	234	262	210	2,605	2,348	−11	+11	+11
Hospital and institutional	24	26	26	306	275	−8	−8	+11
Administrative and service	34	40	33	403	333	−15	+3	+21
Other nonresidential buildings	37	41	30	393	304	−10	+23	+2
Military facilities	110	132	117	1,190	1,297	−17	−6	−8
Highways	405	555	326	4,540	4,231	−27	+24	+7
Sewer and water systems	105	118	110	1,248	1,175	−11	−5	+6
Sewer	67	73	60	724	645	−8	+12	+12
Water	38	45	50	524	530	−16	−24	−1
Public service enterprises	32	38	32	369	357	−16	0	+3
Conservation and development	87	100	73	901	761	−13	+19	+18
All other public	9	11	9	114	97	−18	0	+18

Source: Departments of Commerce and Labor. [1] Change of less than one-half of 1 percent.

Table A-2: New Construction Put in Place: Recent Monthly Trend, by Type of Construction

(Value, in millions of dollars)

Type of construction	1956		1957[1]										
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July[2]	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
TOTAL NEW CONSTRUCTION	**3,964**	**3,544**	**3,198**	**3,007**	**3,295**	**3,657**	**4,025**	**4,308**	**4,361**	**4,561**	**4,567**	**4,467**	**4,114**
PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION	**2,922**	**2,654**	**2,324**	**2,226**	**2,405**	**2,603**	**2,808**	**2,971**	**3,046**	**3,124**	**3,104**	**3,057**	**2,950**
Residential bldgs. (nonfarm)	1,521	1,362	1,137	1,043	1,162	1,301	1,396	1,489	1,547	1,571	1,565	1,528	1,474
New dwelling units	1,140	1,045	885	790	870	940	985	1,070	*1,115	1,140	1,140	1,125	1,085
Additions and alterations	339	277	214	217	258	327	374	379	*392	387	378	355	338
Nonhousekeeping	42	40	38	36	34	34	37	40	40	44	47	48	51
Nonresidential buildings	804	772	722	704	709	713	747	786	778	805	802	806	802
Industrial	276	274	269	270	269	271	270	270	262	266	260	256	251
Commercial	329	305	269	257	264	263	287	309	311	319	322	332	332
Office buildings and warehouses	165	157	143	135	133	135	146	153	156	167	168	177	179
Stores, restaurants, and garages	164	148	126	122	131	128	141	156	155	152	154	155	153
Other nonresidential bldgs.	199	193	184	177	176	179	190	207	205	220	220	218	219
Religious	74	71	67	65	63	64	68	73	75	80	81	80	78
Educational	47	46	43	41	40	39	40	43	42	47	47	47	46
Hospital & institutional	32	32	33	34	36	38	40	43	41	47	48	48	49
Social and recreational	27	26	24	23	23	23	24	26	27	29	28	27	28
Miscellaneous	19	18	17	14	14	15	18	22	20	17	16	16	18
Farm construction	111	97	97	102	112	126	146	159	169	173	159	133	114
Public utilities	475	413	357	365	409	448	501	518	535	556	560	570	539
Railroad	43	36	32	31	35	37	38	40	41	41	41	42	37
Telephone and telegraph	107	88	75	86	94	94	101	90	95	89	87	97	97
Other public utilities	325	289	250	248	280	317	362	388	399	426	432	431	405
All other private	11	10	11	12	13	15	18	19	17	19	18	20	21
PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION	**1,042**	**890**	**874**	**781**	**890**	**1,054**	**1,217**	**1,337**	**1,315**	**1,437**	**1,463**	**1,410**	**1,164**
Residential buildings	31	30	29	31	30	34	38	40	**40	48	52	53	55
Nonresidential buildings	344	324	339	302	345	375	383	406	389	414	413	403	361
Industrial	45	45	44	37	41	42	42	43	**36	38	34	34	32
Educational	210	201	214	191	215	233	233	254	249	259	261	262	234
Hospital and institutional	26	23	24	23	27	31	33	32	28	29	29	26	24
Administrative & service	33	29	30	27	32	36	38	39	38	44	45	40	34
Other nonresidential bldgs.	30	26	27	24	30	33	37	38	38	44	44	41	37
Military facilities	117	98	93	80	84	89	103	110	**117	138	134	132	110
Highways	326	239	225	195	230	330	445	520	**505	550	580	555	405
Sewer and water systems	110	100	100	93	105	113	117	121	120	129	127	118	105
Sewer	60	56	56	53	59	63	64	67	68	77	77	73	67
Water	50	44	44	40	46	50	53	54	52	52	50	45	38
Public service enterprises	32	27	24	21	26	30	35	38	38	43	44	38	32
Conservation & development	73	65	57	53	61	72	83	89	**94	103	102	100	87
All other public	9	7	7	6	9	11	13	13	12	12	11	11	9

Source: Departments of Commerce and Labor. [1] Includes revised data for public utilities. [2] Data for individual types of construction were adjusted specifically for effect of cement shortages in July 1957, except where noted. * Not adjusted for effect of cement shortages. ** Based chiefly on actual project progress reports, which reflect all current influences on construction activity for the types of work shown. (State and locally owned highway data were adjusted on the basis of findings from the federally aided portion.)

COMPOSITION OF REGIONS AND GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

NORTHEAST

1. *New England*
   - Connecticut
   - Maine
   - Massachusetts
   - New Hampshire
   - Rhode Island
   - Vermont
2. *Middle Atlantic*
   - New Jersey
   - New York
   - Pennsylvania

NORTH CENTRAL

3. *E. N. Central*
   - Illinois
   - Indiana
   - Michigan
   - Ohio
   - Wisconsin
4. *W. N. Central*
   - Iowa
   - Kansas
   - Minnesota
   - Missouri
   - Nebraska
   - North Dakota
   - South Dakota

SOUTH

5. *S. Atlantic*
   - Delaware
   - Dist. of Col.
   - Florida
   - Georgia
   - Maryland
   - N. Carolina
   - S. Carolina
   - Virginia
   - W. Virginia
6. *E. S. Central*
   - Alabama
   - Kentucky
   - Mississippi
   - Tennessee
7. *W. S. Central*
   - Arkansas
   - Louisiana
   - Oklahoma
   - Texas

WEST

8. *Mountain*
   - Arizona
   - Colorado
   - Idaho
   - Montana
   - Nevada
   - New Mexico
   - Utah
   - Wyoming
9. *Pacific*
   - California
   - Oregon
   - Washington

NONFARM POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN 1950

NORTHEAST—29.5 percent. *NORTH CENTRAL*—29.0 percent. *SOUTH*—27.7 percent. *WEST*—13.8 percent.

Chart I.

New Construction Put in Place

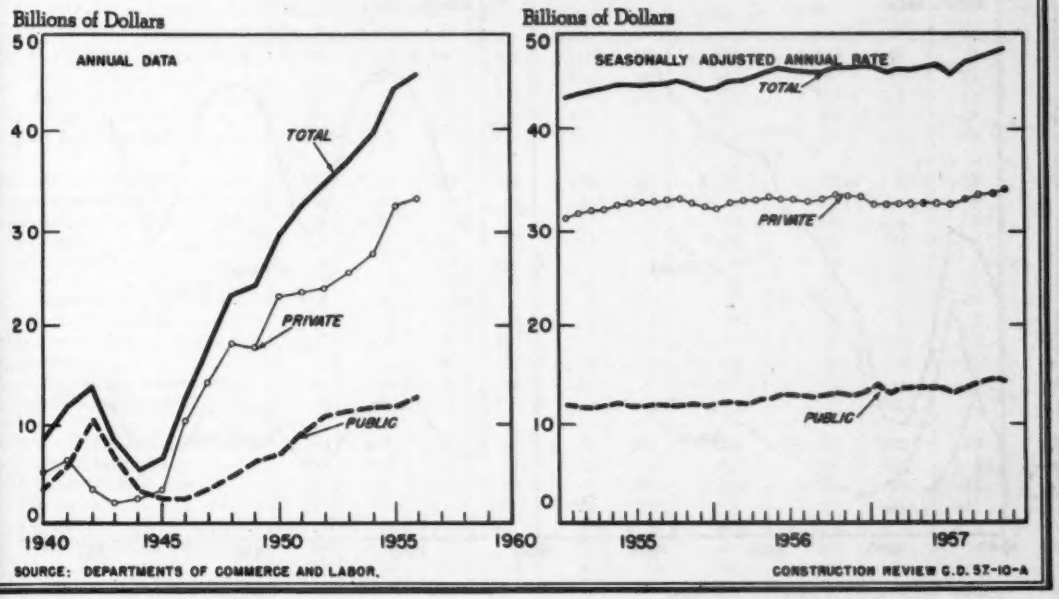


Table A-3: New Construction Put in Place: Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rate, by Type of Construction

(Value, in millions of dollars)

Type of construction	Seasonally adjusted annual rate							Annual total	
	1956	1957[1]							
	Nov.	June	July[2]	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	1955	1956
TOTAL NEW CONSTRUCTION	**46,740**	**46,800**	**45,996**	**47,304**	**47,736**	**48,492**	**48,540**	**44,581**	**46,060**
PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION	**33,876**	**32,904**	**32,868**	**33,444**	**33,528**	**33,972**	**34,212**	**32,620**	**33,242**
Residential buildings (nonfarm)	17,616	15,888	*16,188	16,524	16,704	16,884	17,088	18,705	17,632
Nonresidential buildings	9,120	9,348	9,012	9,204	9,084	9,132	9,096	7,611	8,817
Industrial	3,228	3,276	3,180	3,192	3,084	3,012	2,952	2,399	3,084
Commercial	3,648	3,636	3,516	3,564	3,576	3,696	3,672	3,218	3,631
Office buildings and warehouses	1,800	1,932	1,896	1,932	1,920	1,968	1,956	1,311	1,684
Stores, restaurants, and garages	1,848	1,704	1,620	1,632	1,656	1,728	1,716	1,907	1,947
Other nonresidential buildings	2,244	2,436	2,316	2,448	2,424	2,424	2,472	1,994	2,102
Farm construction	1,572	1,596	1,596	1,596	1,596	1,596	1,608	1,600	1,560
Public utilities	5,424	5,868	5,904	5,916	5,940	6,120	6,156	4,543	5,113
All other private	144	204	168	204	204	240	264	161	120
PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION	**12,864**	**13,896**	**13,128**	**13,860**	**14,208**	**14,520**	**14,328**	**11,961**	**12,818**
Residential buildings	360	456	**516	576	636	612	648	266	292
Nonresidential buildings	4,296	4,560	4,272	4,464	4,524	4,620	4,488	4,218	4,072
Military facilities	1,356	1,188	**1,248	1,404	1,332	1,332	1,272	1,313	1,395
Highways	4,092	4,872	**4,392	4,488	4,704	4,968	5,064	4,050	4,470
Sewer and water systems	1,368	1,332	1,272	1,356	1,416	1,344	1,308	1,085	1,275
Sewer	744	744	708	816	864	840	828	615	701
Water	624	588	564	540	552	504	480	470	574
Public service enterprises	396	408	348	384	408	420	396	233	384
Conservation and development	876	948	**960	1,080	1,080	1,104	1,032	701	826
All other public	120	132	120	108	108	120	120	95	104

Source: Departments of Commerce and Labor. * ** Data for public utilities revised from January 1957. Revised statistics for months not shown here are available on request. [2] See footnotes to table A-2.

Chart 2.

New Construction Put in Place
(In 1947-49 Prices)

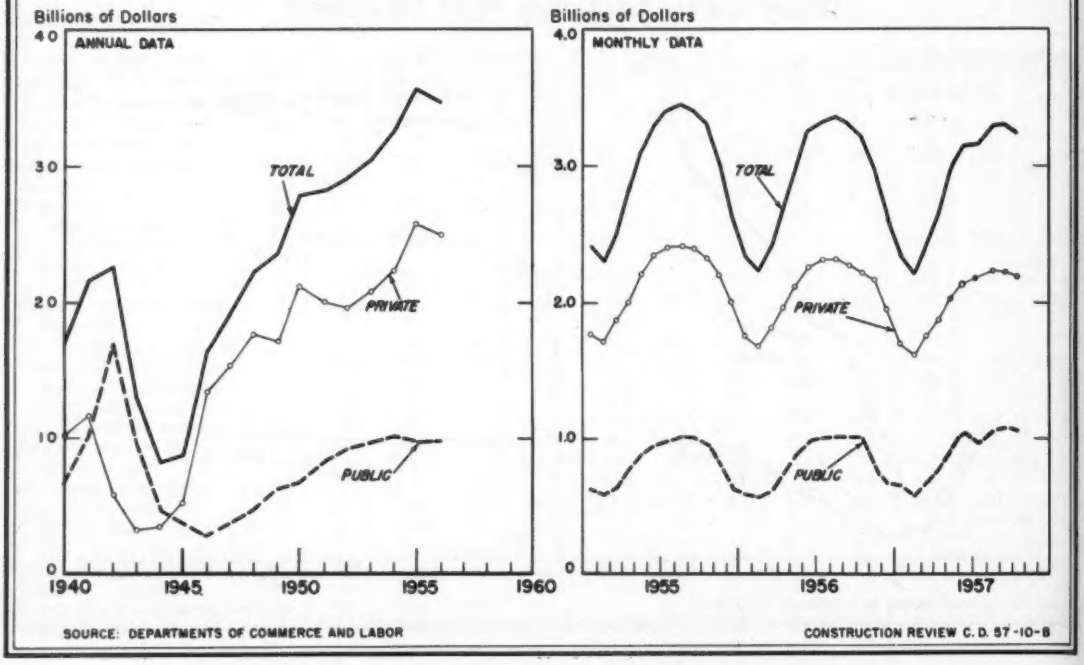


Table A-4: New Construction Put in Place: Value in 1947-49 Prices, by Type of Construction

(Millions of dollars)

Type of construction	1956	1957[1]				Year					
	Oct.	July[2]	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
TOTAL NEW CONSTRUCTION	3,230	3,173	3,315	3,320	3,248	[3]28,327	29,123	30,459	[3]32,612	35,702	34,898
PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION	2,226	2,188	2,239	2,222	2,189	[3]20,015	19,889	20,958	[3]22,526	25,810	24,928
Residential buildings (nonfarm)	1,214	*1,165	1,182	1,178	1,156	[3]10,795	10,772	11,365	12,777	15,078	13,613
Nonresidential buildings	586	550	570	566	568	4,494	4,211	4,655	[3]5,073	6,012	6,587
Industrial	204	183	186	182	179	1,790	1,909	1,807	1,690	1,946	2,304
Office buildings and warehouses	120	114	122	122	129	500	461	640	789	1,054	1,289
Stores, restaurants, and garages	117	109	107	108	108	733	525	857	[3]998	1,472	1,441
Other nonresidential buildings	145	144	155	154	152	1,471	1,316	1,351	1,596	1,540	1,553
Farm construction	105	134	136	125	105	1,616	1,643	1,484	1,420	1,350	1,266
Public utilities	313	328	339	342	347	3,056	3,194	3,362	3,166	3,257	3,381
All other private	8	11	12	11	13	54	69	92	90	113	81
PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION	1,004	985	1,076	1,098	1,059	[3]8,312	9,234	9,501	10,086	9,892	9,970
Residential buildings	23	**30	36	39	40	512	550	459	281	213	225
Nonresidential buildings	271	274	291	289	282	3,050	3,465	3,531	3,738	3,291	3,016
Industrial	31	**25	27	24	24	821	1,384	1,434	1,253	588	338
Educational	165	175	182	183	183	1,337	1,375	1,397	1,694	1,888	1,887
Hospital and institutional	22	20	20	20	18	466	401	297	286	249	220
Other nonresidential buildings	53	54	62	62	57	426	305	403	505	566	571
Military facilities	108	**87	102	99	98	788	1,195	1,105	872	1,086	1,085
Highways	441	**428	466	492	471	2,349	2,489	2,851	3,689	3,812	3,920
Sewer and water systems	80	76	82	81	75	655	639	681	724	769	859
Public service enterprises	21	22	25	26	22	[3]144	129	122	133	157	240
Conservation and development	53	**60	66	65	64	[3]772	731	688	571	497	556
All other public	7	8	8	7	7	[3]42	36	64	78	67	69

Source: Departments of Commerce and Labor. [1] Data for public utilities revised from January 1957. Revised statistics for months not shown here are available on request. * ** [2] See footnotes to table A-2. [3] Revised data. NOTE: Annual data for 1950 shown in the November 1957 issue are revised as follows (in millions): total new construction, $27,990; total private, $21,270; private residential, $13,019; total public, $6,720; public service enterprises, $141; conservation and development, $839; and all other public, $54.

Table A-5: New Public Construction Put in Place, by Source of Funds, Ownership, and Type of Construction

Source of funds, ownership, and type of construction	Value *(in millions of dollars)*								Percent change		
	1956	1957					First 11 months		Nov. 1957 from—		First 11 months, 1956-57
	Nov.	July[1]	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	1956	1957	Nov. 1956	Oct. 1957	
TOTAL PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION	**1,042**	**1,315**	**1,437**	**1,463**	**1,410**	**1,164**	**11,928**	**12,942**	**+12**	**−17**	**+ 9**
Federal funds	312	400	458	471	458	389	3,367	3,979	+25	−15	+18
Direct Federal	244	270	309	303	296	259	2,562	2,727	+ 6	−13	+ 6
Federal grants-in-aid[2]	68	130	149	168	162	130	805	1,252	+91	−20	+56
State and local funds	730	915	979	992	952	775	8,561	8,963	+ 6	−19	+ 5
FEDERALLY OWNED	**244**	***270**	**309**	**303**	**296**	**259**	**2,562**	**2,727**	**+ 6**	**−13**	**+ 6**
Residential buildings	4	14	18	20	21	22	14	133	(3)	+ 5	(3)
Nonresidential buildings	55	47	51	47	45	42	535	540	−24	− 7	+ 1
Industrial	45	36	38	34	34	32	408	423	−29	− 6	+ 4
Educational	0	0	1	1	1	1	8	8	--	0	0
Hospital	4	4	3	3	3	3	34	40	−25	0	+18
Administrative and service	4	4	6	6	5	4	27	43	0	−20	+59
Other nonresidential	2	3	3	3	2	2	58	26	0	0	−55
Military facilities	117	117	138	134	132	110	1,297	1,190	− 6	−17	− 8
Highways	7	11	12	12	10	8	81	90	+14	−20	+11
Conservation and development	60	79	88	88	86	75	622	757	+25	−13	+22
All other federally owned	1	2	2	2	2	2	13	17	+100	0	+31
STATE AND LOCALLY OWNED	**798**	**1,045**	**1,128**	**1,160**	**1,114**	**905**	**9,366**	**10,215**	**+13**	**−19**	**+ 9**
Residential buildings	27	*26	30	32	32	33	248	317	+22	+ 3	+28
Nonresidential buildings	289	342	363	366	358	319	3,213	3,590	+10	−11	+12
Educational	210	249	258	260	261	233	2,340	2,597	+11	−11	+11
Hospital	22	24	26	26	23	21	241	266	− 5	− 9	+10
Administrative and service	29	34	38	39	35	30	306	360	+ 3	−14	+18
Other nonresidential	28	35	41	41	39	35	326	367	+25	−10	+13
Highways	319	*494	538	568	545	397	4,150	4,450	+24	−27	+ 7
Sewer and water systems	110	120	129	127	118	105	1,175	1,248	− 5	−11	+ 6
Sewer	60	68	77	77	73	67	645	724	+12	− 8	+12
Water	50	52	52	50	45	38	530	524	−24	−16	− 1
All other State and locally owned	53	63	68	67	61	51	580	610	− 4	−16	+ 5

Source: Departments of Commerce and Labor. [1] Data for individual types of construction were adjusted specifically for effect of cement shortages in July 1957, except where noted by *. [2] Construction programs currently receiving Federal grants-in-aid cover highways, schools, hospitals, airports, and miscellaneous community facilities. [3] Percent increase exceeds 300. * Based chiefly on actual project progress reports, which reflect all current influences on construction activity for the types of work shown. (State and locally owned highway data were adjusted on the basis of findings from the federally aided portion.)

Part B--Housing

Table B-1: New Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, by Ownership, Location, and Type of Structure

Period	Total	Ownership		Location [1]		Type of structure			
		Private	Public	Metropolitan	Nonmetropolitan	1-family houses	Units in 2-or-more family structures: All	2-4 family	5-or-more family
	NUMBER OF NEW DWELLING UNITS *(in thousands)*								
Year: 1946	670.5	662.5	8.0	(2)	(2)	590.0	80.5	(3)	(3)
1947	849.0	845.6	3.4	(2)	(2)	740.2	108.8	(3)	(3)
1948	931.6	913.5	18.1	(2)	(2)	766.6	165.0	(3)	(3)
1949	1,025.1	988.8	36.3	(2)	(2)	794.3	230.8	(3)	(3)
1950	1,396.0	1,352.2	43.8	1,021.6	374.4	1,154.1	241.9	(3)	(3)
1951	1,091.3	1,020.1	71.2	776.8	314.5	900.1	191.2	(3)	(3)
1952	1,127.0	1,068.5	58.5	794.9	332.1	942.5	184.5	(3)	(3)
1953	1,103.8	1,068.3	35.5	803.5	300.3	937.8	166.0	(3)	(3)
1954	1,220.4	1,201.7	18.7	896.9	323.5	1,077.9	142.5	51.9	90.6
1955	1,328.9	1,309.5	19.4	975.8	353.1	1,194.4	134.5	49.2	85.3
1956	1,118.1	1,093.9	24.2	779.8	338.3	989.7	128.4	46.4	82.0
First 10 months, 1956	977.1	954.0	23.1	679.9	297.2	868.6	108.5	39.3	69.2
First 10 months, 1957	892.3	846.8	45.5	600.3	292.0	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
1956: October	93.6	91.2	2.4	64.9	28.7	81.8	11.8	4.4	7.4
November	77.4	77.0	.4	54.8	22.6	67.7	9.7	3.9	5.8
December	63.6	62.9	.7	45.1	18.5	53.4	10.2	3.2	7.0
1957: January	63.0	60.1	2.9	44.0	19.0	52.2	10.8	3.5	7.3
February	65.8	63.1	2.7	46.6	19.2	54.3	11.5	3.7	7.8
March	87.0	79.3	7.7	58.5	28.5	75.7	11.3	4.1	7.2
April	93.7	91.4	2.3	63.5	30.2	80.3	13.4	4.6	8.8
May	103.0	96.9	6.1	68.2	34.8	86.5	16.5	4.8	11.7
June	99.9	94.5	5.4	68.6	31.3	82.7	17.2	5.1	12.1
July	99.9	93.9	6.0	63.4	36.5	86.4	13.5	4.2	9.3
August	95.0	92.6	2.4	65.6	29.4	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
September	90.0	88.0	2.0	59.9	30.1	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
October	95.0	87.0	8.0	62.0	33.0	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
	Percent change								
First 10 months, 1956-57	- 8.7	-11.2	+97.0	-11.7	- 1.7	--	--	--	--
September-October, 1957	+ 5.6	- 1.1	+300.0	+ 3.5	+ 9.6	--	--	--	--
October, 1956-57	+ 1.5	- 4.6	+233.3	- 4.5	+15.0	--	--	--	--
	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION								
Year: 1946	100	98.8	1.2	--	--	88.0	12.0	--	--
1947	100	99.6	.4	--	--	87.2	12.8	--	--
1948	100	98.1	1.9	--	--	82.3	17.7	--	--
1949	100	96.5	3.5	--	--	77.5	22.5	--	--
1950	100	96.9	3.1	73.2	26.8	82.7	17.3	--	--
1951	100	93.5	6.5	71.2	28.8	82.5	17.5	--	--
1952	100	94.8	5.2	70.5	29.5	83.6	16.4	--	--
1953	100	96.8	3.2	72.8	27.2	85.0	15.0	--	--
1954	100	98.5	1.5	73.5	26.5	88.3	11.7	4.3	7.4
1955	100	98.5	1.5	73.4	26.6	89.9	10.1	3.7	6.4
1956	100	97.8	2.2	69.7	30.3	88.5	11.5	4.2	7.3
First 10 months, 1956	100	97.6	2.4	69.6	30.4	88.9	11.1	4.0	7.1
First 10 months, 1957	100	94.9	5.1	67.3	32.7	--	--	--	--
1956: October	100	97.4	2.6	69.3	30.7	87.4	12.6	4.7	7.9
November	100	99.5	.5	70.8	29.2	87.5	12.5	5.0	7.5
December	100	98.9	1.1	70.9	29.1	84.0	16.0	5.0	11.0
1957: January	100	95.4	4.6	69.8	30.2	82.9	17.1	5.6	11.5
February	100	95.9	4.1	70.8	29.2	82.5	17.5	5.6	11.9
March	100	91.1	8.9	67.2	32.8	87.0	13.0	4.7	8.3
April	100	97.5	2.5	67.8	32.2	85.7	14.3	4.9	9.4
May	100	94.1	5.9	66.2	33.8	84.0	16.0	4.7	11.3
June	100	94.6	5.4	68.7	31.3	82.8	17.2	5.1	12.1
July	100	94.0	6.0	63.5	36.5	86.5	13.5	4.2	9.3
August	100	97.5	2.5	69.1	30.9	--	--	--	--
September	100	97.8	2.2	66.6	33.4	--	--	--	--
October	100	91.6	8.4	65.3	34.7	--	--	--	--

Source: Department of Labor. [1] Data by urban and rural-nonfarm classification for 1920-53 are available upon request. [2] Annual data not available before 1950; monthly data not available before January 1953. [3] Not available before January 1954. Tabulations showing the number of units in 2-family and 3-or-more family structures for 1920-53 are available upon request. [4] Not yet available.

Table B-2: New Private Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started: Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rate

Year	Number of new dwelling units *(in thousands)*											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1946.....	682	709	756	719	698	662	642	638	601	607	612	647
1947.....	694	720	696	710	749	802	847	899	981	1,018	1,013	962
1948.....	938	829	955	1,019	997	990	969	898	862	806	802	807
1949.....	800	796	814	885	905	929	964	1,028	1,094	1,156	1,240	1,250
1950.....	1,306	1,310	1,406	1,390	1,448	1,476	1,460	1,478	1,282	1,149	1,120	1,269
1951.....	1,343	1,156	1,068	990	983	948	925	961	1,052	1,002	976	967
1952.....	1,000	1,086	1,060	1,037	1,039	1,029	1,084	1,075	1,099	1,121	1,100	1,092
1953.....	1,102	1,083	1,122	1,134	1,097	1,082	1,045	1,021	1,024	1,026	1,050	1,032
1954.....	1,044	1,098	1,101	1,116	1,104	1,181	1,225	1,228	1,277	1,274	1,373	1,435
1955.....	1,416	1,286	1,314	1,374	1,398	1,371	1,318	1,346	1,262	1,209	1,179	1,192
1956.....	1,195	1,127	1,094	1,157	1,146	1,091	1,070	1,136	1,008	1,052	1,027	1,020
1957.....	962	935	933	962	994	995	1,015	1,010	990	1,000		

Source: Department of Labor.

Chart 3.

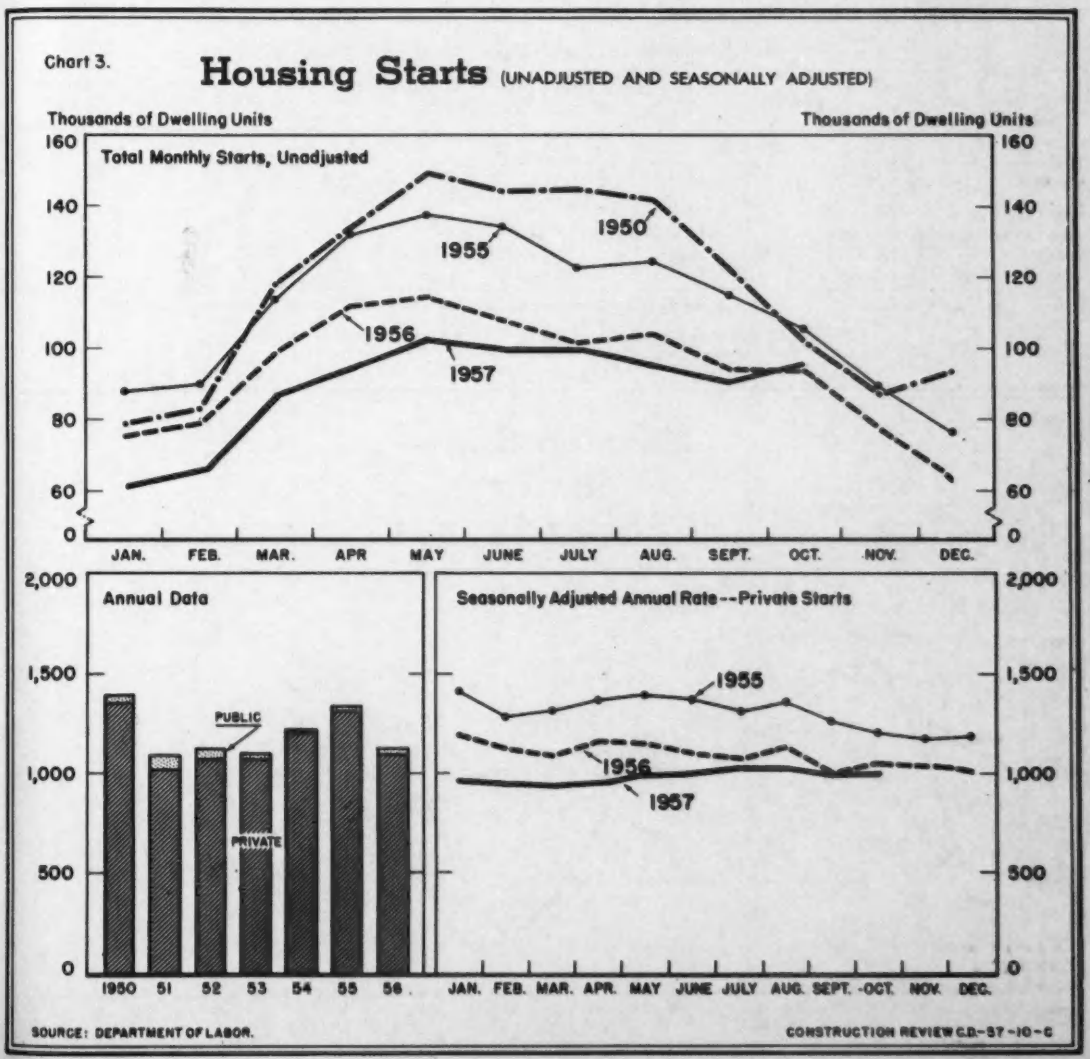


Table B-3: New Private 1-Family Houses Started: Average Construction Cost

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
	AVERAGE CONSTRUCTION COST												
1946	$5,250	$5,400	$5,850	$5,575	$5,475	$5,425	$5,375	$5,450	$5,450	$5,625	$5,675	$5,575	$5,525
1947	5,700	5,825	6,150	6,275	6,250	6,450	6,725	6,950	7,025	7,275	7,525	7,650	6,750
1948	7,250	7,450	7,550	7,775	7,950	8,050	8,050	8,100	7,900	7,825	7,900	7,900	7,850
1949	7,650	7,525	7,450	7,500	7,650	7,675	7,525	7,650	7,725	7,675	7,675	7,625	7,625
1950	7,625	7,850	8,225	8,450	8,450	8,750	8,875	9,125	8,900	9,200	9,075	9,200	8,675
1951	9,100	9,250	9,175	9,325	9,475	9,475	9,400	9,300	9,450	9,225	9,250	9,125	9,300
1952	9,050	9,275	9,350	9,550	9,575	9,675	9,500	9,425	9,600	9,525	9,550	9,525	9,475
1953	9,400	9,600	9,800	10,000	9,900	10,000	10,125	10,175	10,200	10,175	9,975	10,000	9,950
1954	9,750	9,800	10,075	10,600	10,850	10,750	10,850	10,750	10,675	10,800	10,850	11,075	10,625
1955	10,575	11,125	11,250	11,250	11,400	11,400	11,475	11,425	11,525	11,575	11,575	11,625	11,350
1956	11,325	11,750	12,150	12,275	12,300	12,300	12,375	12,275	12,325	12,425	12,675	12,350	12,225
1957	12,175	12,400	12,525	12,625	12,825	12,750	12,650	(1)	(1)	(1)			
	Percent change, 1956 to 1957												
	+7.5	+5.5	+3.1	+2.9	+4.3	+3.7	+2.2	--	--	--			

Source: Department of Labor. [1] Not yet available.

Table B-4: New Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, by Region[1]

Region	Number of new dwelling units *(in thousands)*											Percent change, 1st 7 mos. 1956-57
	1956		1957							First 7 months		
	July	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	1956	1957	
TOTAL	101.1	63.6	63.0	65.8	87.0	93.7	103.0	99.9	99.9	685.7	612.3	-10.7
Northeast	21.8	12.4	9.3	9.7	14.8	19.9	20.9	19.9	19.2	139.8	113.7	-18.7
North Central	29.9	14.2	10.7	14.0	22.1	23.7	25.7	27.8	27.0	186.2	151.0	-18.9
South	27.7	21.1	24.8	24.6	29.4	28.1	33.7	31.0	33.5	204.1	205.1	+ 0.5
West	21.7	15.9	18.2	17.5	20.7	22.0	22.7	21.2	20.2	155.6	142.5	- 8.4

Source: Department of Labor. [1] Composition of regions, and nonfarm population distribution by region, are shown below table A-2.

(NOTE: Table B-5, New Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started in Selected States, is shown quarterly in the February, May, August, and November issues.)

Chart 4.

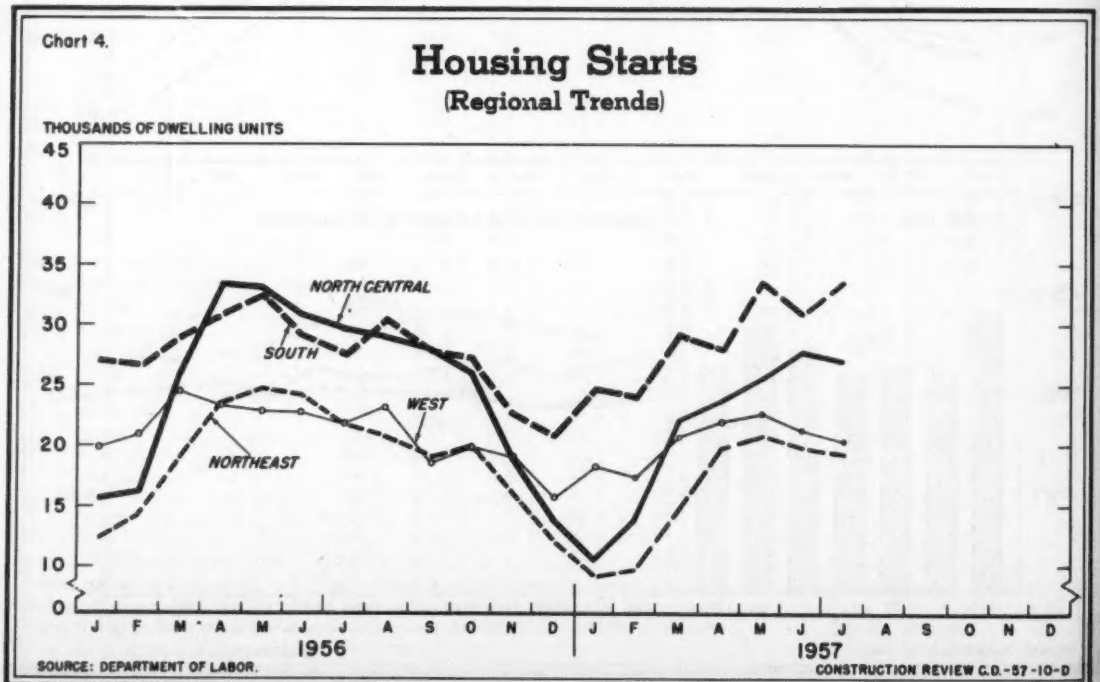


Table B-6: New Private Dwelling Units: Volume in Successive Stages of FHA and VA Programs

Period	Number *(in thousands)* of new dwelling units in--								Percent of total private starts under inspection of--	
	FHA applications		VA appraisal requests*	Starts under inspection of--		FHA mortgages insured		VA loans closed*		
	Total	Excluding Capehart[1]		FHA	VA*	Total	Excluding Capehart[1]		FHA	VA*
Year: 1950	625.3	625.3	(2)	486.7	(2)	378.7	378.7	209.0	36	15
1951	267.1	267.1	164.4	263.5	148.7	235.0	235.0	286.5	26	15
1952	323.9	323.8	226.3	279.9	141.3	162.6	162.6	192.2	26	13
1953	327.3	327.3	251.4	252.0	156.6	182.5	182.5	202.9	24	15
1954	383.3	383.3	535.4	276.3	307.0	150.1	150.1	243.1	23	26
1955	314.9	314.9	620.8	276.7	392.9	139.8	139.8	387.6	21	30
1956	227.6	219.4	401.5	189.3	270.7	116.2	110.9	313.5	17	25
1956: October	18.2	17.1	29.7	15.5	24.0	10.7	9.6	26.0	17	26
November	14.8	13.5	21.9	12.1	17.8	8.1	8.1	24.7	16	23
December	12.9	10.9	19.0	9.6	15.0	8.7	7.3	25.0	15	24
1957: January	14.8	13.1	18.9	7.7	12.0	9.7	8.0	30.3	13	20
February	22.0	14.0	20.2	9.3	9.9	10.2	7.3	24.4	15	16
March	22.2	20.1	19.5	11.3	11.4	13.0	7.6	21.8	14	14
April	25.7	20.4	19.4	12.1	13.5	8.7	7.1	20.6	13	15
May	23.3	20.2	16.6	14.9	12.0	10.7	6.7	16.6	15	12
June	22.8	20.1	13.7	15.3	13.0	6.8	6.3	16.2	16	14
July	22.0	21.2	14.0	15.7	12.3	11.0	7.6	15.6	17	13
August	28.8	25.6	14.5	17.7	11.6	10.2	8.5	14.6	19	13
September	24.9	22.5	*8.9	16.4	*11.8	6.0	5.9	*17.1	19	*13
October	26.3	21.2	*6.4	18.7	*9.7	12.7	8.6	*16.9	21	*11
First 10 months:										
1956	199.9	195.1	360.6	167.7	238.0	99.5	95.5	263.7	18	25
1957	232.9	198.5	*152.2	139.2	*117.2	99.0	73.6	*194.0	16	*14
Percent change, 1956 to 1957	+16.5	+1.7	-57.8	-17.0	-50.8	-0.5	-22.9	-26.4	--	--

Source: Table compiled by Department of Labor from data reported by the Federal Housing Administration (HHFA) and the Veterans Administration. *Beginning with data for October 1957, all VA series will be as of the calendar month. Data for September 1957 cover the period August 26th through September 30, and for all previous months the statistics are as of the 26th through the 25th. [1]Excludes units under the armed services (Capehart) housing program, which are classified as public and whose inspection while under construction is under the auspices of the Department of Defense. [2]Not available.

Table B-7: Nonfarm Mortgage Recordings of $20,000 or Less: Number and Average Amount, and Total Amount by Type of Lender

Period	Total number *(in thousands)*	Average amount *(dollars)*	Total amount *(in millions of dollars)* recorded by--						
			All lenders	Savings and loan associations	Insurance companies	Commercial banks	Mutual savings banks	Individuals	All other lenders
Year: 1950	3,032	5,335	16,179	5,060	1,618	3,365	1,064	2,299	2,774
1951	2,878	5,701	16,405	5,295	1,615	3,370	1,013	2,539	2,572
1952	3,028	5,950	18,018	6,452	1,420	3,600	1,137	2,758	2,651
1953	3,164	6,241	19,747	7,365	1,480	3,680	1,327	2,841	3,055
1954	3,458	6,644	22,974	8,312	1,768	4,239	1,501	2,882	4,272
1955	3,913	7,279	28,484	10,452	1,932	5,617	1,858	3,362	5,265
1956	3,602	7,521	27,088	9,532	1,799	5,458	1,824	3,558	4,917
First 9 mos., 1956	2,746	7,534	20,604	7,308	1,370	4,210	1,340	2,667	3,709
First 9 mos., 1957	2,462	7,430	18,290	7,010	1,098	3,211	1,068	2,702	3,201
1956: September	290	7,534	2,185	779	139	441	163	275	388
October	322	7,535	2,425	848	154	475	183	327	438
November	277	7,608	2,108	717	136	409	152	293	401
December	257	7,582	1,951	660	138	366	148	270	369
1957: January	258	7,541	1,942	659	133	353	117	304	376
February	237	7,381	1,749	644	105	308	96	271	325
March	264	7,333	1,937	744	115	335	99	293	351
April	277	7,390	2,044	798	116	357	110	306	357
May	289	7,431	2,144	840	125	374	120	314	371
June	274	7,407	2,028	795	118	363	125	290	337
July	296	7,456	2,211	852	130	390	142	325	372
August	296	7,473	2,208	883	132	378	137	310	368
September	272	7,446	2,026	796	124	354	121	288	343
	Percent change								
First 9 mos., 1956-57	-10	- 1	-11	- 4	-20	-24	-20	+ 1	-14

Source: Table compiled by Department of Labor from data reported by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

Table B-8: Housing Vacancy Rates: Vacancy-Occupancy Status and Condition of Dwelling Units, Nationally

(Percent distribution)

Status and condition of dwelling units	1950	1955		1956				1957		
	Apr.	3d qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2d qtr.	3d qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2d qtr.	3d qtr.
Total dwelling units	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Vacant dwelling units:										
Available for occupancy[1]	1.6	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.4
For rent[2]	*1.1*	*1.8*	*2.2*	*2.2*	*2.1*	*2.2*	*2.1*	*1.8*	*1.8*	*1.9*
For sale	*.5*	*.5*	*.5*	*.5*	*.5*	*.6*	*.4*	*.5*	*.5*	*.5*
Rented or sold, awaiting occupancy[1]	1.7	.5	.4	.4	.5	.6	.4	.4	.5	.5
Held off market[1]		1.6	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.2
Dilapidated	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1
Seasonal dwelling units[3]	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.0
Occupied dwelling units	93.1	91.9	91.3	91.2	91.3	91.0	91.3	91.5	90.9	90.8

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Housing and Construction Reports, Series H-111. [1] Nonseasonal, not dilapidated units. [2] Comprises vacant units offered for rent, as well as those being offered either for rent or for sale. [3] Comprises unoccupied units and units temporarily occupied by nonresidents, that is, persons with usual residence elsewhere.

Table B-9: Housing Vacancy Rates: Vacancy-Occupancy Status and Condition of Dwelling Units, by Regional and Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Location

(Percent distribution)

Status and condition of dwelling units	1950	1956			1957			1950	1956			1957		
	Apr.	2d qtr.	3d qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2d qtr.	3d qtr.	Apr.	2d qtr.	3d qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2d qtr.	3d qtr.
	NORTHEAST							NORTH CENTRAL						
Total dwelling units	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Vacant dwelling units:														
Available for occupancy[1]	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.1	2.1	2.5	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.2
For rent[2]	*.7*	*1.1*	*1.3*	*1.3*	*1.2*	*1.2*	*1.3*	*.7*	*1.6*	*2.0*	*1.7*	*1.5*	*1.4*	*1.8*
For sale	*.4*	*.4*	*.5*	*.3*	*.4*	*.4*	*.3*	*.4*	*.5*	*.5*	*.4*	*.5*	*.5*	*.4*
Rented or sold, awaiting occupancy[1]	1.4	.5	.5	.5	.4	.5	.5	1.5	.5	.6	.4	.4	.5	.5
Held off market[1]		.8	.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3		1.8	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1
Dilapidated	.4	.2	.3	.3	.4	.4	.3	.8	.7	.6	.8	.9	1.0	1.0
Seasonal dwelling units[3]	3.9	4.7	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.0	2.2	1.6	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.4
Occupied dwelling units	93.2	92.3	91.4	91.4	91.4	90.9	91.3	94.4	93.3	92.7	93.1	92.9	92.4	91.8
	SOUTH							WEST						
Total dwelling units	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Vacant dwelling units:														
Available for occupancy[1]	2.0	3.4	3.5	3.3	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	4.1	3.9	3.2	3.2	3.7	3.4
For rent[2]	*1.5*	*2.8*	*2.9*	*2.8*	*2.2*	*2.2*	*2.3*	*2.0*	*3.5*	*3.1*	*2.7*	*2.6*	*3.0*	*2.8*
For sale	*.5*	*.6*	*.6*	*.5*	*.5*	*.5*	*.5*	*.7*	*.6*	*.8*	*.5*	*.6*	*.7*	*.6*
Rented or sold, awaiting occupancy[1]	1.9	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	2.3	.6	.7	.5	.4	.6	.5
Held off market[1]		2.6	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.8		3.6	3.1	2.9	2.3	2.5	2.9
Dilapidated	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.3	1.0	.9	.9	.8	.9	.9	.7
Seasonal dwelling units[3]	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.0
Occupied dwelling units	92.5	89.7	89.8	90.0	90.1	89.6	89.5	91.7	88.7	89.2	90.8	91.6	90.6	90.5
	INSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS							OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN AREAS						
Total dwelling units	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Vacant dwelling units:														
Available for occupancy[1]	1.6	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.6	3.0	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.8
For rent[2]	*1.1*	*1.9*	*2.0*	*1.8*	*1.6*	*1.6*	*1.8*	*1.2*	*2.4*	*2.6*	*2.3*	*2.1*	*2.2*	*2.2*
For sale	*.5*	*.5*	*.5*	*.4*	*.4*	*.4*	*.4*	*.4*	*.6*	*.6*	*.5*	*.5*	*.6*	*.6*
Rented or sold, awaiting occupancy[1]	1.2	.5	.7	.5	.4	.5	.5	2.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
Held off market[1]		1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4		3.4	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.2
Dilapidated	.4	.4	.3	.4	.5	.5	.4	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.1
Seasonal dwelling units[3]	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.0	4.0	4.5	5.1	4.7	4.4	5.2	5.6
Occupied dwelling units	95.7	94.5	94.3	94.6	94.5	94.6	94.5	90.0	86.8	86.5	86.9	87.3	85.8	85.9

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Housing and Construction Reports, Series H-111. NOTE: See footnotes 1, 2, and 3 to table B-8 above.

Part C--Building Permits

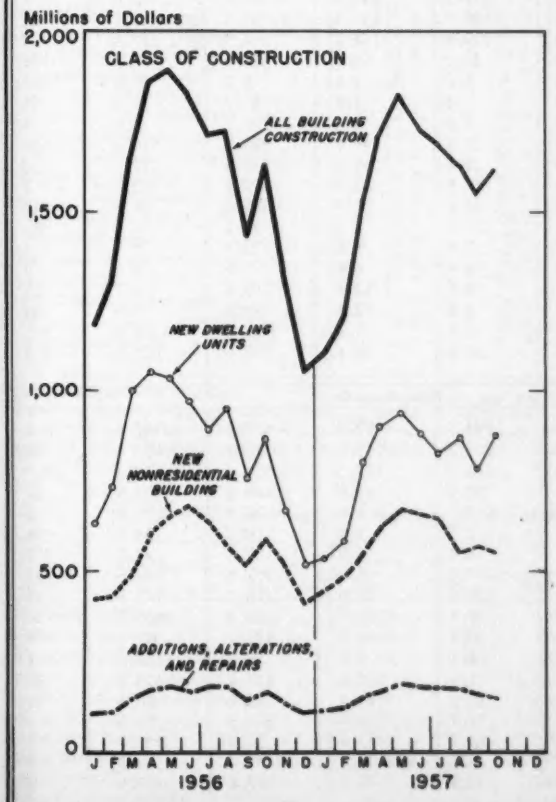
Table C-1: Building Permit Activity: Current Summary, by Type of Building Construction

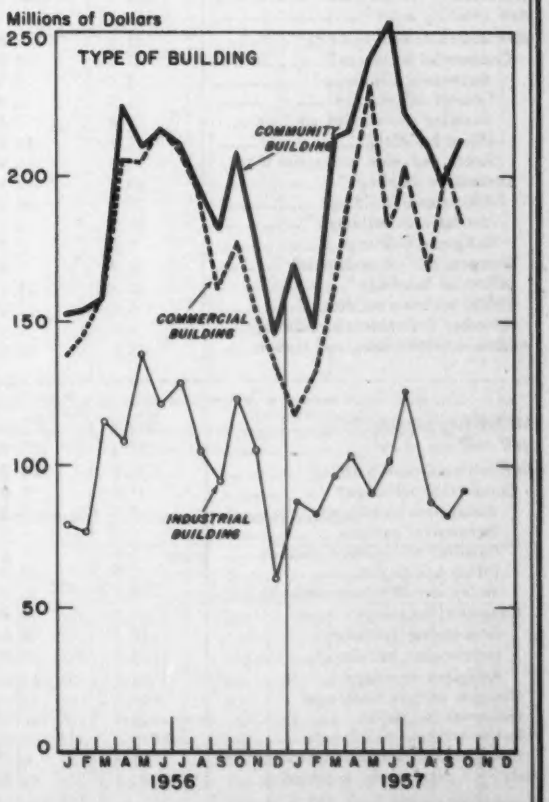
Type of building construction	Valuation (in millions of dollars)						Percent change, Oct. 1956-57
	1957			1956	First 10 months		
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	Oct.	1957	1956	
All building construction [1]	1,612.2	1,543.3	1,623.6	1,660.8	15,636.2	16,381.5	- 3
Private	1,437.9	1,413.6	1,460.4	1,487.1	13,897.6	14,772.4	- 3
Public	174.3	129.6	163.2	173.8	1,738.6	1,609.1	(2)
New dwelling units [3]	873.5	795.7	870.1	866.1	8,016.8	8,949.2	+ 1
Number of new dwelling units	*(79,575)*	*(71,947)*	*(80,013)*	*(79,549)*	*(735,435)*	*(832,773)*	(2)
New nonresidential building	558.7	562.8	556.6	612.2	5,797.5	5,716.8	- 9
Commercial buildings	184.3	203.4	167.1	180.4	1,818.8	1,880.3	+ 2
Stores and other mercantile buildings	82.2	71.7	71.2	101.7	773.1	884.3	-19
All other commercial buildings	102.1	131.7	95.9	78.7	1,045.7	996.0	+30
Community buildings	212.1	198.3	213.1	225.8	2,103.4	1,936.0	- 6
Industrial buildings	91.7	81.6	87.2	125.6	961.5	1,098.8	-27
All other nonresidential buildings	70.6	79.5	89.2	80.4	913.9	801.7	-12
Additions, alterations, and repairs	154.4	168.5	182.8	167.5	1,672.2	1,590.0	- 8

Source: Department of Labor. [1] Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building, not shown separately. [2] Change of less than one-half of 1 percent. [3] Housekeeping only.

Chart 5.

Building Permit Activity





SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

CONSTRUCTION REVIEW C.D. 57-10-E

Table C-2: Building Permit Activity: Valuation, by Type of Building Construction and Region[1]

Type of building construction	Valuation (*in millions of dollars*)						Percent change, 1st 9 months 1956-57
	1956	1957			First 9 months		
	Sept.	July	Aug.	Sept.	1956	1957	
UNITED STATES							
All building construction[2]	1,439.8	1,693.4	1,623.6	1,543.3	14,720.7	14,024.0	- 5
New dwelling units[3]	760.1	832.4	870.1	795.7	8,083.1	7,143.3	-12
New nonresidential building	525.3	656.5	556.6	562.8	5,104.6	5,238.8	+ 3
Commercial buildings*	170.4	203.3	167.1	203.4	1,699.9	1,634.5	- 4
Amusement buildings*	10.2	11.9	8.8	10.5	88.9	98.4	+11
Commercial garages	3.6	5.3	4.0	4.9	46.1	47.4	+ 3
Gasoline and service stations	15.4	14.8	13.9	14.1	123.6	125.8	+ 2
Office buildings*	63.0	76.2	69.1	102.1	658.6	671.9	+ 2
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	78.1	95.1	71.2	71.7	782.6	690.9	-12
Community buildings*	181.3	224.4	213.1	198.3	1,710.2	1,891.3	+11
Educational buildings	106.6	123.5	119.7	131.4	1,066.5	1,145.4	+ 7
Institutional buildings*	32.6	60.4	50.9	29.0	294.5	384.1	+30
Religious buildings	42.1	40.5	42.6	37.9	349.3	361.8	+ 4
Garages, private residential	22.4	21.8	23.1	24.2	158.3	159.8	+ 1
Industrial buildings*	96.2	124.9	87.2	81.6	973.2	869.8	-11
Public utilities buildings*	23.2	49.5	37.0	34.2	241.9	351.0	+45
All other nonresidential buildings*	31.9	32.7	29.2	21.0	321.1	332.4	+ 4
Additions, alterations, and repairs	142.6	189.3	182.8	168.5	1,422.5	1,517.8	+ 7
Northeast							
All building construction[2]	337.7	344.1	370.1	346.8	3,166.0	2,962.6	- 6
New dwelling units[3]	168.5	162.3	198.2	157.4	1,735.5	1,431.1	-18
New nonresidential building	133.8	139.8	129.3	144.6	1,104.5	1,177.8	+ 7
Commercial buildings*	47.5	38.0	40.2	69.9	370.8	406.3	+10
Amusement buildings*	2.1	2.3	1.6	2.0	19.1	22.4	+17
Commercial garages	1.7	2.8	.5	1.0	15.7	13.3	-15
Gasoline and service stations	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.4	22.1	22.9	+ 4
Office buildings*	29.2	13.2	25.1	49.5	180.8	219.3	+21
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	11.8	16.9	10.1	15.1	133.1	128.5	- 3
Community buildings*	49.3	54.3	52.5	42.0	419.1	429.8	+ 3
Educational buildings	25.8	39.8	33.7	27.7	263.6	288.9	+10
Institutional buildings*	16.6	8.5	11.0	7.5	83.1	72.4	-13
Religious buildings	7.0	5.9	7.8	6.8	72.4	68.5	- 5
Garages, private residential	4.4	3.8	4.4	4.9	31.6	31.6	0
Industrial buildings*	22.3	25.2	18.6	12.8	195.6	174.7	-11
Public utilities buildings*	5.5	12.2	8.8	12.1	38.0	73.5	+93
All other nonresidential buildings*	4.8	6.3	4.8	3.0	49.5	61.8	+25
Additions, alterations, and repairs	33.4	39.8	40.4	42.4	308.5	335.4	+ 9
North Central							
All building construction[2]	448.4	516.8	504.1	479.9	4,492.8	4,146.6	- 8
New dwelling units[3]	257.2	257.7	267.3	247.6	2,553.4	2,093.1	-18
New nonresidential building	146.8	202.2	181.3	177.5	1,521.6	1,624.4	+ 7
Commercial buildings*	35.4	51.0	52.2	41.6	448.4	401.3	-11
Amusement buildings*	2.3	1.5	2.2	3.6	26.7	24.4	- 9
Commercial garages	1.3	.5	2.0	2.1	10.8	14.7	+36
Gasoline and service stations	5.0	5.3	4.8	4.8	37.6	41.1	+ 9
Office buildings*	9.5	18.9	17.4	13.2	159.5	142.0	-11
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	17.3	24.7	25.9	18.0	213.8	179.3	-16
Community buildings*	61.2	72.4	57.7	68.5	519.2	603.0	+16
Educational buildings	37.2	38.0	32.5	46.3	331.2	341.3	+ 3
Institutional buildings*	9.7	20.8	14.1	9.6	76.9	136.6	+78
Religious buildings	14.2	13.6	11.1	12.6	111.1	125.1	+13
Garages, private residential	13.5	13.2	13.8	14.4	86.4	89.6	+ 4
Industrial buildings*	26.1	40.1	37.7	34.4	327.2	335.5	+ 3
Public utilities buildings*	5.2	18.8	13.2	13.6	82.9	135.1	+63
All other nonresidential buildings*	5.4	6.7	6.6	5.0	57.4	59.8	+ 4
Additions, alterations, and repairs	40.6	54.6	52.5	47.4	392.8	405.9	+ 3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-2: Building Permit Activity: Valuation, by Type of Building Construction and Region[1]-- Continued

Type of building construction	Valuation (*in millions of dollars*)						Percent change, 1st 9 months 1956-57
	1956	1957			First 9 months		
	Sept.	July	Aug.	Sept.	1956	1957	
	South						
All building construction[2]	**331.9**	**439.6**	**387.3**	**380.3**	**3,485.4**	**3,559.3**	**+ 2**
New dwelling units[3]	168.4	223.4	203.6	199.4	1,859.0	1,826.2	- 2
New nonresidential building	125.1	155.8	129.8	137.1	1,215.5	1,267.5	+ 4
Commercial buildings*	46.8	65.3	42.1	53.7	491.1	464.8	- 5
Amusement buildings*	3.6	5.3	3.1	3.3	20.9	28.5	+36
Commercial garages	.4	1.0	.6	1.0	11.1	7.6	-32
Gasoline and service stations	5.1	4.4	3.8	4.2	42.1	39.9	- 5
Office buildings*	12.1	21.8	13.3	21.2	182.2	169.8	- 7
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	25.6	32.8	21.3	24.0	234.7	219.0	- 7
Community buildings*	42.3	54.0	60.7	50.0	415.7	486.0	+17
Educational buildings	23.4	21.9	24.2	30.7	233.2	266.0	+14
Institutional buildings*	3.5	18.0	19.6	8.7	76.4	107.4	+41
Religious buildings	15.3	14.0	16.8	10.6	106.0	112.6	+ 6
Garages, private residential	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.9	14.8	15.0	+ 1
Industrial buildings*	16.6	15.5	12.2	21.3	146.4	160.6	+10
Public utilities buildings*	5.3	13.9	7.5	4.5	66.9	71.1	+ 6
All other nonresidential buildings*	12.4	5.3	5.6	5.7	80.7	70.1	-13
Additions, alterations, and repairs	36.0	52.2	49.1	39.9	376.1	415.6	+11
	West						
All building construction[2]	**321.4**	**393.0**	**362.1**	**336.4**	**3,576.6**	**3,355.6**	**- 6**
New dwelling units[3]	166.0	189.0	201.0	191.3	1,935.3	1,792.9	- 7
New nonresidential building	119.6	158.7	116.2	103.4	1,263.0	1,169.1	- 7
Commercial buildings*	40.6	49.0	32.6	38.1	389.6	362.0	- 7
Amusement buildings*	2.2	2.8	2.0	1.7	22.1	23.3	+ 5
Commercial garages	.2	1.0	1.0	- .8	8.5	11.8	+39
Gasoline and service stations	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.8	21.8	22.0	+ 1
Office buildings*	12.2	22.3	13.4	18.2	136.1	140.7	+ 3
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	23.4	20.7	13.9	14.7	201.1	164.2	-18
Community buildings*	28.5	43.7	42.3	37.7	356.2	372.3	+ 5
Educational buildings	20.1	23.8	29.3	26.8	238.5	249.2	+ 4
Institutional buildings*	2.8	13.0	6.1	3.1	58.1	67.5	+16
Religious buildings	5.6	7.0	6.9	7.9	59.7	55.7	- 7
Garages, private residential	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.0	25.5	23.6	- 7
Industrial buildings*	31.3	44.1	18.6	13.2	304.0	199.1	-35
Public utilities buildings*	7.1	4.5	7.5	4.0	54.1	71.4	+32
All other nonresidential buildings*	9.3	14.5	12.2	7.3	133.5	140.7	+ 5
Additions, alterations, and repairs	32.5	42.7	40.8	38.7	345.1	360.9	+ 5

Source: Department of Labor. [1] Composition of regions, and nonfarm population distribution by region, are shown below table A-2. [2] Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building, not shown separately. [3] Housekeeping only. *Includes some buildings previously classified under "public buildings," which will no longer be shown separately. Distribution of public buildings to other categories (e.g., office, industrial, institutional) was begun with data for January 1956. See Note on page 17 of the October 1957 issue.

Table C-3: Building Permit Activity: Number of Nonresidential Buildings, By Type of Building

Type of building	1956	1957							
	Sept.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Amusement buildings	*153	159	191	311	*304	*260	*276	*199	*185
Commercial garages	184	122	193	191	163	177	97	126	125
Educational buildings	359	344	408	440	445	420	453	383	370
Garages, private residential	25,407	6,913	14,745	20,648	24,063	21,864	23,354	24,502	25,700
Gasoline and service stations	959	718	883	904	958	846	864	856	850
Industrial buildings	*1,267	951	1,252	1,275	*1,234	*1,151	*1,364	*1,163	*1,300
Institutional buildings	*80	73	96	111	*99	*142	*127	*110	*108
Office buildings	*614	545	685	774	*729	*627	*707	*707	*640
Religious buildings	522	391	504	562	592	514	634	567	575
Stores and other mercantile buildings	2,361	2,052	2,656	2,755	2,771	2,591	2,641	2,186	2,230

Source: Department of Labor. * See asterisk note to table C-2 above.

Table C-4: Building Permit Activity: Valuation and Number of New Dwelling Units, by Type of Structure, Public-Private Ownership, and Region [1]

(Housekeeping units only)

Ownership and type of structure	Valuation *(in millions of dollars)*					Number of dwelling units				
	1956	1957		First 9 months		1956	1957		First 9 months	
	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	1956	1957	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	1956	1957
UNITED STATES										
All new dwelling units	760.1	870.1	795.7	8,083.1	7,143.3	69,950	80,013	71,947	753,224	655,860
Privately owned	745.3	850.3	784.0	7,945.4	6,972.6	68,150	77,708	70,720	739,004	639,804
1-family	690.0	749.0	696.5	7,376.7	6,201.9	59,919	62,987	58,237	652,919	524,753
2-4 family	24.0	27.4	29.3	234.7	257.0	3,385	3,988	4,197	34,298	37,420
5-or-more family	31.2	73.8	58.2	333.9	513.7	4,846	10,733	8,286	51,787	77,631
Publicly owned	14.8	19.8	11.7	137.7	170.7	1,800	2,305	1,227	14,220	16,056
Northeast										
All new dwelling units	168.5	198.2	157.4	1,735.5	1,431.1	14,990	17,624	14,007	157,758	124,385
Privately owned	159.0	193.2	156.6	1,663.6	1,389.7	13,869	17,056	13,899	149,985	120,680
1-family	148.7	155.9	141.8	1,524.7	1,235.8	12,581	12,621	11,677	131,504	100,868
2-4 family	4.0	5.0	6.5	53.2	46.3	544	712	919	7,209	6,395
5-or-more family	6.2	32.2	8.3	85.7	107.6	744	3,723	1,303	11,272	13,417
Publicly owned	9.5	5.0	.8	71.9	41.4	1,121	568	108	7,773	3,705
North Central										
All new dwelling units	257.2	267.3	247.6	2,553.4	2,093.1	20,561	21,494	19,326	204,542	164,045
Privately owned	253.4	257.0	245.0	2,516.3	2,062.1	20,052	20,262	19,086	200,847	160,953
1-family	238.0	241.6	227.2	2,398.2	1,892.2	18,396	18,327	16,933	187,499	140,791
2-4 family	8.2	8.5	8.6	69.7	81.8	832	951	894	7,166	8,802
5-or-more family	7.2	6.8	9.2	48.5	88.2	824	984	1,259	6,182	11,360
Publicly owned	3.9	10.3	2.6	37.1	31.0	509	1,232	240	3,695	3,092
South										
All new dwelling units	168.4	203.6	199.4	1,859.0	1,826.2	17,999	21,227	20,165	197,966	188,238
Privately owned	167.1	199.1	191.3	1,840.8	1,744.7	17,849	20,723	19,316	196,140	180,503
1-family	156.4	185.4	177.9	1,725.5	1,611.6	15,901	18,082	16,855	176,633	156,521
2-4 family	5.2	5.0	4.8	42.2	44.1	943	953	955	8,321	8,651
5-or-more family	5.5	8.7	8.7	73.2	89.1	1,005	1,688	1,506	11,186	15,331
Publicly owned	1.2	4.5	8.1	18.2	81.5	150	504	849	1,826	7,735
West										
All new dwelling units	166.0	201.0	191.3	1,935.3	1,792.9	16,400	19,668	18,449	192,958	179,192
Privately owned	165.8	200.9	191.0	1,924.7	1,775.9	16,380	19,667	18,419	192,032	177,668
1-family	146.9	166.1	149.6	1,728.4	1,462.3	13,041	13,957	12,772	157,283	126,573
2-4 family	6.5	8.8	9.4	69.7	84.8	1,066	1,372	1,429	11,602	13,572
5-or-more family	12.4	26.1	32.0	126.6	228.8	2,273	4,338	4,218	23,147	37,523
Publicly owned	.2	(2)	.3	10.5	17.0	20	1	30	926	1,524

Source: Department of Labor. [1] Composition of regions, and nonfarm population distribution by region, are shown below table A-2. [2] Less than $50,000.

Chart 6.

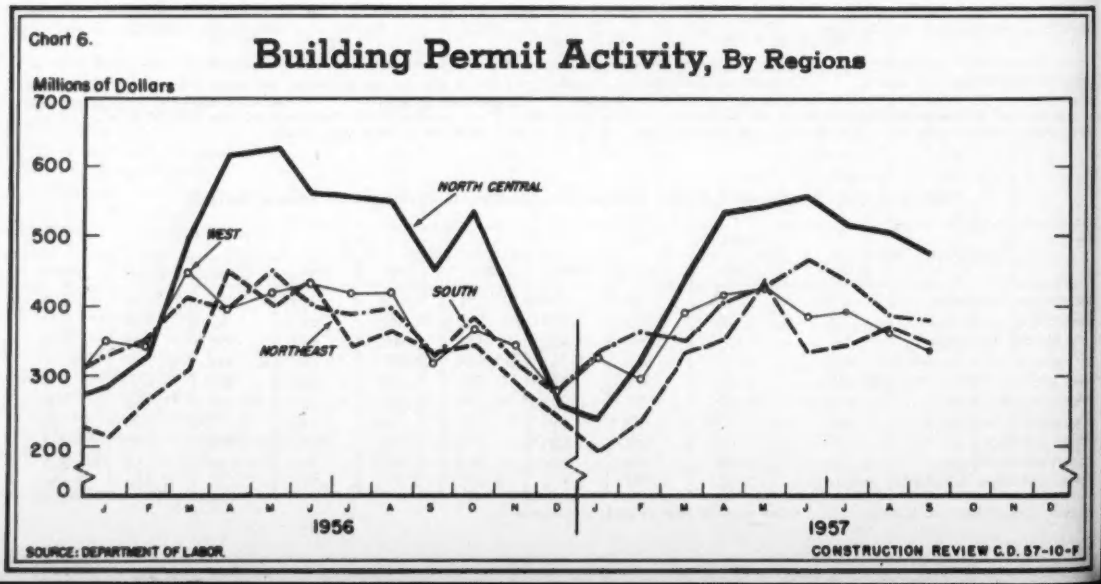


Table C-5: Building Permit Activity: Valuation, by Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Location and by State

(Millions of dollars)

State	1956	1957					First 8 months		Percent change, 1st 8 mos. 1956-57
	Aug.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	1956	1957	
ALL STATES	**1,744.5**	**1,710.6**	**1,829.7**	**1,748.7**	**1,693.4**	**1,623.6**	**13,281.4**	**12,480.7**	**- 6**
Metropolitan areas	**1,362.1**	**1,321.3**	**1,423.9**	**1,350.6**	**1,302.5**	**1,259.3**	**10,401.5**	**9,695.5**	**- 7**
Nonmetropolitan areas	**382.4**	**389.3**	**405.8**	**398.1**	**390.9**	**364.3**	**2,879.9**	**2,785.2**	**- 3**
Alabama	14.4	20.0	19.9	15.4	18.7	13.8	118.9	131.6	+11
Arizona	18.0	22.8	18.4	20.3	19.3	20.1	129.7	159.4	+23
Arkansas	5.3	6.2	6.2	4.7	8.4	5.4	40.4	51.4	+27
California	291.7	299.9	301.4	263.8	273.4	250.2	2,256.3	2,116.7	- 6
Colorado	23.7	19.5	21.0	24.0	25.3	18.1	180.9	175.8	- 3
Connecticut	34.6	35.8	41.2	33.2	43.7	40.5	252.6	279.7	+11
Delaware	6.2	5.2	4.9	9.3	8.5	7.4	45.1	50.0	+11
District of Columbia	3.6	8.4	6.3	14.4	13.0	2.9	36.7	56.9	+55
Florida	79.3	79.4	88.3	86.6	88.9	81.4	572.1	643.8	+13
Georgia	23.7	27.5	19.3	16.7	21.9	18.9	180.7	167.3	- 7
Idaho	3.7	4.5	3.9	3.6	3.3	4.0	27.4	26.2	- 4
Illinois	117.3	142.0	115.9	120.1	109.0	103.9	940.3	857.3	- 9
Indiana	51.2	33.0	34.9	42.2	37.8	49.0	306.7	292.1	- 5
Iowa	15.6	17.3	16.4	18.5	18.2	14.7	123.0	106.5	-13
Kansas	10.3	9.9	12.3	10.6	15.8	17.9	104.3	93.2	-11
Kentucky	15.6	16.1	22.4	18.8	16.1	14.5	122.3	124.8	+ 2
Louisiana	24.2	17.9	24.6	27.2	23.2	20.9	198.1	170.9	-14
Maine	2.8	3.7	4.9	3.4	3.3	1.8	23.9	21.2	-11
Maryland	49.3	36.0	44.6	53.2	40.7	32.5	310.5	303.2	- 2
Massachusetts	40.0	39.0	42.3	45.5	50.9	42.6	314.9	318.4	+ 1
Michigan	115.1	99.4	97.6	107.8	91.1	87.5	779.7	651.0	-17
Minnesota	38.0	43.1	53.7	47.4	42.1	35.2	267.6	270.3	+ 1
Mississippi	4.1	6.0	3.2	7.8	4.4	4.4	36.8	34.6	- 6
Missouri	30.3	25.8	16.8	29.1	35.0	29.4	219.7	196.3	-11
Montana	3.2	5.1	3.9	4.0	3.4	2.6	30.5	25.6	-16
Nebraska	8.3	6.1	15.2	6.6	7.0	8.3	58.7	55.9	- 5
Nevada	3.0	7.2	3.6	3.9	3.5	4.7	30.7	33.8	+10
New Hampshire	3.8	4.5	3.0	2.6	3.0	2.1	25.8	19.9	-23
New Jersey	68.8	72.3	71.8	68.4	60.3	71.8	564.6	494.2	-12
New Mexico	7.1	7.0	7.9	10.4	6.7	5.5	50.9	58.6	+15
New York	149.9	117.7	198.0	105.6	101.2	112.1	1,031.9	902.5	-13
North Carolina	20.4	21.5	18.5	15.5	16.9	17.6	163.6	137.5	-16
North Dakota	6.0	2.9	5.4	4.1	5.7	5.4	30.3	25.9	-15
Ohio	116.1	99.1	123.9	125.7	101.3	108.1	875.4	780.2	-11
Oklahoma	13.4	10.9	10.6	8.5	13.8	13.2	96.7	83.7	-13
Oregon	17.5	12.1	14.0	13.2	14.6	13.7	133.3	99.8	-25
Pennsylvania	67.2	74.4	72.0	74.1	75.8	93.3	563.9	543.0	- 4
Rhode Island	4.9	4.3	5.2	3.9	5.3	5.3	44.7	30.3	-32
South Carolina	5.4	8.2	5.1	5.9	7.3	6.2	53.8	46.7	-13
South Dakota	2.6	6.0	4.1	2.5	4.6	3.5	27.1	24.5	-10
Tennessee	16.5	18.3	21.6	22.0	16.9	15.8	152.0	129.3	-15
Texas	75.2	83.2	87.0	91.3	101.5	83.6	647.9	704.2	+ 9
Utah	14.8	8.1	14.2	12.2	9.4	9.8	111.2	78.9	-29
Vermont	.6	1.3	.9	.5	.6	.6	6.0	5.6	- 7
Virginia	36.1	33.8	36.4	51.5	32.4	34.0	332.5	279.0	-16
Washington	37.4	28.5	32.5	28.9	31.8	31.3	286.7	231.2	-19
West Virginia	5.8	6.0	6.8	16.4	6.9	14.8	45.2	63.7	+41
Wisconsin	39.7	51.8	45.9	44.9	49.3	41.0	311.8	314.6	+ 1
Wyoming	2.7	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.1	17.5	13.7	-22

Source: Department of Labor.

Table C-6: Building Permit Activity: Number of New Dwelling Units, by Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Location and by State

(Housekeeping units only)

State	1956	1957					First 8 months		Percent change, 1st 8 mos. 1956-57
	Aug.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	1956	1957	
ALL STATES	87,382	81,495	85,702	79,911	75,949	80,013	683,274	583,913	-15
Metropolitan areas	67,287	62,546	66,722	62,069	56,961	62,246	524,536	449,935	-14
Nonmetropolitan areas	20,095	18,949	18,980	17,842	18,988	17,767	158,738	133,978	-16
Alabama	1,069	1,176	1,175	1,083	1,389	1,106	8,573	8,736	+ 2
Arizona	966	1,432	1,258	1,182	1,375	1,378	8,229	10,279	+25
Arkansas	282	406	316	297	299	298	2,569	2,417	- 6
California	16,865	17,210	17,329	14,030	12,755	13,737	128,786	117,518	- 9
Colorado	1,231	1,094	966	1,166	1,270	1,158	10,726	8,581	-20
Connecticut	1,773	1,746	1,624	1,474	1,628	1,771	12,211	11,420	- 6
Delaware	423	291	237	329	170	280	2,132	1,650	-23
District of Columbia	198	227	348	573	199	48	1,279	1,760	+38
Florida	5,161	5,206	6,529	5,026	5,820	5,442	39,078	42,511	+ 9
Georgia	1,601	1,234	1,262	1,253	1,516	1,258	12,266	9,841	-20
Idaho	184	156	176	106	129	138	1,085	934	-14
Illinois	5,336	4,697	5,160	4,982	3,969	4,313	42,482	33,787	-20
Indiana	1,836	1,307	1,412	1,560	1,757	1,732	14,215	10,587	-26
Iowa	634	632	650	606	602	629	6,041	4,031	-33
Kansas	647	623	556	522	557	631	6,013	4,333	-28
Kentucky	718	724	1,284	673	766	661	6,701	5,492	-18
Louisiana	1,157	820	927	937	1,050	884	8,341	7,443	-11
Maine	171	182	199	115	116	90	1,012	834	-18
Maryland	1,930	2,120	2,319	3,214	1,957	1,771	16,560	16,742	+ 1
Massachusetts	2,175	1,774	1,952	1,688	1,532	1,397	16,294	11,452	-30
Michigan	5,054	4,135	4,179	4,284	4,093	4,676	36,229	28,546	-21
Minnesota	1,616	1,619	1,527	1,780	1,368	1,431	11,188	9,212	-18
Mississippi	262	199	239	268	296	249	2,149	1,748	-19
Missouri	1,248	851	794	920	1,085	1,269	9,792	7,109	-27
Montana	142	159	159	145	99	111	1,311	872	-33
Nebraska	450	366	463	310	429	394	3,451	2,604	-25
Nevada	111	307	131	198	196	111	1,721	1,363	-21
New Hampshire	253	171	174	147	125	112	1,383	950	-31
New Jersey	3,586	3,761	3,444	3,725	2,982	3,166	31,312	23,961	-23
New Mexico	428	459	388	502	508	392	3,098	3,475	+12
New York	7,674	5,679	6,140	5,068	4,908	6,988	53,345	39,474	-26
North Carolina	794	848	841	762	722	812	7,900	6,121	-23
North Dakota	189	132	191	134	167	205	1,115	904	-19
Ohio	5,284	3,625	4,544	5,060	4,357	4,556	37,605	30,126	-20
Oklahoma	652	471	473	407	532	525	5,381	3,861	-28
Oregon	570	426	445	402	422	393	4,986	3,117	-37
Pennsylvania	2,560	2,799	3,048	3,124	2,356	3,872	24,828	20,418	-18
Rhode Island	340	277	281	282	224	195	2,148	1,654	-23
South Carolina	326	268	339	231	240	338	2,890	2,315	-20
South Dakota	175	98	129	92	94	125	1,148	640	-44
Tennessee	980	979	874	886	909	962	8,701	6,624	-24
Texas	4,250	4,319	4,328	4,000	4,838	4,217	33,765	34,140	+ 1
Utah	476	525	449	604	423	662	4,713	3,948	-16
Vermont	44	30	48	35	29	33	235	215	- 9
Virginia	2,111	2,119	2,426	2,023	1,871	2,103	19,485	14,817	-24
Washington	1,346	1,365	1,489	1,428	1,589	1,468	11,119	10,035	-10
West Virginia	314	286	292	247	274	273	2,197	1,855	-16
Wisconsin	1,692	2,111	2,094	1,925	1,872	1,533	14,702	12,840	-13
Wyoming	98	54	94	106	85	120	784	621	-21

Source: Department of Labor.

Table C-7: Building Permit Activity: Valuation, in Selected Metropolitan Areas

(Millions of dollars)

Metropolitan area	1956	1957					First 8 months		Percent change, 1st 8 mos. 1956-57
	Aug.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	1956	1957	
Atlanta, Ga.	13.8	19.8	11.2	8.6	11.1	11.8	100.5	99.2	- 1
Baltimore, Md.	29.5	18.8	26.2	29.5	18.3	14.7	157.6	163.8	+ 4
Birmingham, Ala.	4.8	7.0	8.0	6.0	6.7	5.3	49.9	48.8	- 2
Boston, Mass.	18.6	15.6	26.1	20.7	27.7	23.7	166.9	177.0	+ 6
Buffalo, N. Y.	18.1	15.0	24.5	15.8	14.0	11.0	117.8	107.6	- 9
Chicago, Ill.	103.9	123.7	103.9	111.4	95.1	102.5	839.0	785.2	- 6
Cleveland, Ohio	39.3	27.6	31.9	47.9	31.4	34.8	287.4	237.4	-17
Columbus, Ohio	12.4	8.7	17.7	11.4	14.1	13.6	97.7	90.3	- 8
Denver, Colo.	12.7	13.9	11.4	13.2	14.6	11.3	107.3	106.9	(1)
Detroit, Mich.	72.2	63.2	66.0	64.3	55.0	54.4	500.2	414.9	-17
Indianapolis, Ind.	21.6	8.2	8.3	10.2	12.8	10.6	91.1	79.6	-13
Los Angeles, Calif.	148.7	137.5	148.9	121.3	117.2	118.1	1,137.9	1,008.3	-11
Miami, Fla.	26.5	25.2	30.6	33.6	26.4	25.8	188.5	213.6	+13
Milwaukee, Wis.	17.3	17.6	18.6	22.9	18.1	19.5	131.8	136.6	+ 4
New York-Northeastern New Jersey	141.4	124.1	190.4	106.8	94.7	123.7	1,080.6	919.1	-15
Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.	5.0	3.5	4.1	19.3	4.5	5.0	54.9	51.7	- 6
Philadelphia, Pa.	46.7	49.7	41.9	42.2	42.5	62.8	370.8	334.2	-10
Phoenix, Ariz.	11.7	14.7	10.8	12.9	13.5	15.0	84.2	97.3	+16
Rochester, N. Y.	8.6	6.8	5.9	13.7	5.9	5.9	46.8	49.5	+ 6
Salt Lake City, Utah	7.9	4.1	4.8	5.4	5.7	6.0	47.6	39.8	-16
San Diego, Calif.	14.6	23.6	23.9	20.0	16.7	20.0	124.4	158.7	+28
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	39.0	45.8	39.0	33.5	47.8	35.5	330.2	295.1	-11
Seattle, Wash.	22.0	13.2	15.2	13.8	17.9	15.4	122.1	114.5	- 6
Washington, D. C.	29.9	31.5	27.0	34.6	36.2	27.7	232.6	215.5	- 7

Source: Department of Labor. [1] Change of less than one-half of 1 percent.

Table C-8: Building Permit Activity: Number of New Dwelling Units, in Selected Metropolitan Areas

(Housekeeping only)

Metropolitan area	1956	1957					First 8 months		Percent change, 1st 8 mos. 1956-57
	Aug.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	1956	1957	
Atlanta, Ga.	944	756	742	649	688	713	7,069	5,452	-23
Baltimore, Md.	792	1,170	1,270	2,149	781	837	8,287	9,564	+15
Birmingham, Ala.	341	416	502	421	504	382	3,018	3,237	+ 7
Boston, Mass.	932	634	962	643	768	669	7,038	5,206	-26
Buffalo, N. Y.	930	756	829	823	768	643	6,968	5,004	-28
Chicago, Ill.	4,667	4,178	4,579	4,586	3,374	3,752	37,160	29,968	-19
Cleveland, Ohio	1,227	1,005	1,131	1,563	1,109	1,388	9,296	8,195	-12
Columbus, Ohio	685	357	728	501	670	437	4,878	3,695	-24
Denver, Colo.	800	770	605	807	807	789	6,624	5,668	-14
Detroit, Mich.	3,432	2,555	2,574	2,705	2,452	2,536	23,889	17,386	-27
Indianapolis, Ind.	594	363	355	419	559	542	3,685	3,125	-15
Los Angeles, Calif.	8,467	7,943	8,976	6,570	5,436	6,578	65,559	57,703	-12
Miami, Fla.	1,356	1,578	2,677	1,489	1,873	1,188	11,543	13,149	+14
Milwaukee, Wis.	711	884	931	1,016	850	590	6,084	6,098	(1)
New York-Northeastern New Jersey	7,593	6,201	6,466	5,658	4,966	7,197	55,152	42,033	-24
Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.	428	217	330	399	296	426	3,505	2,314	-34
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,695	1,861	2,105	2,100	1,503	3,415	18,272	14,568	-20
Phoenix, Ariz.	667	987	874	905	1,104	1,126	5,632	7,550	+34
Rochester, N. Y.	468	323	310	259	267	258	2,347	1,917	-18
Salt Lake City, Utah	207	229	206	314	240	367	2,523	1,963	-22
San Diego, Calif.	1,005	1,804	1,559	1,326	1,094	1,323	8,474	10,515	+24
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	2,087	1,831	1,981	1,557	1,868	1,719	16,381	12,704	-22
Seattle, Wash.	637	662	804	784	976	858	5,166	5,603	+ 8
Washington, D. C.	1,566	1,492	1,430	1,358	1,455	1,332	12,258	9,677	-21

Source: Department of Labor. [1] Percent change less than one-half of 1 percent.

Table C-9: Building Permit Activity: Valuation in Selected Metropolitan Areas by Type of Building Construction

August 1957 *(Thousands of dollars)*

Type of building construction	Atlanta, Ga.	Baltimore, Md.	Birmingham, Ala.	Boston, Mass.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Chicago, Ill.	Cleveland, Ohio	Columbus, Ohio
All building construction [1]	**11,765**	**14,679**	**5,313**	**23,709**	**10,992**	**102,459**	**34,783**	**13,588**
New dwelling units [2]	5,303	9,618	2,996	7,987	7,615	52,363	21,366	6,635
New nonresidential building	4,737	2,901	1,305	10,927	2,035	40,210	9,144	5,197
Commercial buildings*	2,063	771	718	7,045	667	6,163	2,941	1,691
Amusement buildings*	229	50	24	111	147	154	0	0
Commercial garages	3	6	0	73	0	138	760	214
Gasoline and service stations	46	143	18	235	95	589	225	163
Office buildings*	1,221	52	182	5,959	0	1,350	1,410	1,020
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	564	520	495	667	426	3,931	546	295
Community buildings*	1,717	1,366	107	3,251	295	5,895	3,925	168
Educational buildings	945	756	0	1,563	200	4,649	1,243	0
Institutional buildings*	0	0	0	1,221	95	356	2,350	0
Religious buildings	772	610	107	467	0	891	332	168
Garages, private residential	18	71	31	139	466	3,002	940	245
Industrial buildings*	706	149	445	466	174	20,075	1,130	2,139
Public utilities buildings*	219	0	0	10	30	4,143	0	120
All other nonresidential buildings*	14	545	4	16	404	932	209	834
Additions, alterations, and repairs	1,125	1,801	1,011	4,792	867	9,534	2,518	1,756

Type of building construction	Denver, Colo.	Detroit, Mich.	Indianapolis, Ind.	Los Angeles, Calif.	Miami, Fla.	Milwaukee, Wis.	New York-Northeastern New Jersey	Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.
All building construction [1]	**11,321**	**54,450**	**10,600**	**118,067**	**25,837**	**19,544**	**123,715**	**4,973**
New dwelling units [2]	7,803	31,517	5,890	65,625	11,734	6,928	76,606	3,062
New nonresidential building	2,117	17,443	3,809	34,531	9,730	11,588	34,712	1,533
Commercial buildings*	921	5,691	1,080	10,690	2,297	5,812	11,223	626
Amusement buildings*	0	611	175	542	733	0	694	0
Commercial garages	0	0	0	824	0	24	140	18
Gasoline and service stations	109	378	345	401	211	108	708	63
Office buildings*	230	1,298	239	4,402	367	236	6,286	28
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	582	3,404	322	4,520	987	5,446	3,395	518
Community buildings*	204	2,202	621	11,080	5,888	3,580	13,666	572
Educational buildings	58	675	287	9,149	0	2,745	11,486	353
Institutional buildings*	0	100	0	261	5,696	400	170	0
Religious buildings	146	1,427	334	1,670	192	435	2,010	219
Garages, private residential	221	2,939	185	725	81	515	1,284	66
Industrial buildings*	481	1,385	1,901	5,290	980	1,673	5,649	20
Public utilities buildings*	50	4,097	4	462	255	0	715	242
All other nonresidential buildings*	239	1,129	19	6,284	230	8	2,175	7
Additions, alterations, and repairs	1,402	5,456	901	16,051	3,771	1,011	12,289	309

Type of building construction	Philadelphia, Pa.	Phoenix, Ariz.	Rochester, N. Y.	Salt Lake City, Utah	San Diego, Calif.	San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	Seattle, Wash.	Washington, D. C.
All building construction [1]	**62,848**	**15,024**	**5,911**	**5,965**	**19,951**	**35,504**	**15,384**	**27,725**
New dwelling units [2]	41,193	10,578	3,606	4,503	13,349	18,622	9,074	15,872
New nonresidential building	17,373	3,428	1,917	1,193	5,404	10,694	4,399	9,473
Commercial buildings*	3,000	1,491	328	550	573	2,571	518	1,344
Amusement buildings*	3	98	0	0	1	28	17	150
Commercial garages	32	104	0	0	0	18	4	43
Gasoline and service stations	279	67	115	0	25	231	74	154
Office buildings*	1,087	1,040	0	226	173	806	98	317
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	1,599	183	212	324	373	1,487	325	680
Community buildings*	4,833	975	1,349	390	1,005	1,617	629	7,689
Educational buildings	3,500	659	1,289	0	274	906	424	2,961
Institutional buildings*	521	0	0	70	135	172	0	999
Religious buildings	813	316	60	320	596	538	205	3,728
Garages, private residential	371	6	184	134	303	155	101	46
Industrial buildings*	6,376	744	17	56	3,412	3,400	359	80
Public utilities buildings*	2,314	32	0	0	0	450	2,510	37
All other nonresidential buildings*	478	179	39	63	111	2,501	281	277
Additions, alterations, and repairs	4,270	966	388	268	1,117	6,185	1,571	1,930

Source: Department of Labor. [1] Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building, now shown separately. [2] Housekeeping only. * Includes some buildings previously classified under "public buildings," which will no longer be shown separately. Distribution of public buildings to other categories (e.g., office, industrial, institutional) was begun with data for January 1956. See note on page 17 of the October 1957 issue.

Part D—Contracts

Table D-1: Contract Awards: Public Construction, by Ownership and Type of Construction[1]

Ownership and type of construction	Value (*in millions of dollars*)									Percent change, first 9 months, 1956-57
	1956	1957						First 9 months		
	Sept.	Apr.*	May*	June*	July*	Aug.*	Sept.	1956	1957*	
TOTAL PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION	769.5	971.6	1,119.3	1,315.9	1,132.8	865.3	732.1	7,941.0	8,935.6	+13
FEDERALLY OWNED	134.1	309.7	218.5	385.9	145.1	53.3	49.8	1,590.1	1,935.0	+22
Residential buildings	19.6	21.5	64.5	30.6	60.3	1.4	1.5	98.1	344.7	+251
Nonresidential buildings	37.4	58.4	69.7	205.8	30.9	13.9	14.0	703.7	618.8	−12
Educational	.3	8.7	1.0	7.6	2.1	0	.2	14.7	45.6	+210
Hospital and institutional	.5	.4	1.4	29.1	.3	.1	.7	35.5	54.7	+54
Administrative and service	4.1	7.4	11.2	64.5	10.1	4.8	1.7	75.4	109.2	+45
Other nonresidential buildings	32.5	41.9	56.1	104.6	18.4	9.0	11.4	578.1	409.3	−29
Airfield buildings	5.6	7.4	11.5	23.3	14.0	.8	2.3	60.9	85.8	+41
Troop housing	7.2	9.8	7.7	9.2	.2	0	1.1	86.0	57.7	−33
Warehouses	3.8	2.7	5.9	11.3	.9	.5	.3	56.4	34.9	−38
All other	15.9	22.0	31.0	60.8	3.3	7.7	7.7	374.8	230.9	−38
Airfields	5.2	34.7	24.8	26.4	(2)	1.8	3.1	101.4	175.4	+73
Conservation and development	55.7	143.0	31.3	73.5	42.1	14.4	14.5	394.0	504.4	+28
Highways	10.0	15.8	6.8	12.1	9.0	7.5	8.6	66.7	76.6	+15
Electric power	1.6	23.4	5.7	6.0	1.1	2.4	.9	169.9	75.9	−55
All other federally owned	4.6	12.9	15.7	31.5	1.7	11.9	7.2	56.3	139.2	+147
STATE AND LOCALLY OWNED	635.4	661.9	900.8	930.0	987.7	812.0	682.3	6,350.9	7,000.6	+10
Residential buildings	31.7	14.7	21.7	27.5	38.8	44.3	20.4	198.8	228.0	+15
Nonresidential buildings	259.8	256.2	345.2	337.8	267.0	305.5	278.1	2,424.3	2,599.5	+ 7
Educational	173.7	191.6	237.6	231.9	183.0	223.2	201.0	1,713.2	1,864.0	+ 9
Hospital and institutional	43.4	17.4	43.6	35.8	22.2	19.6	15.5	221.5	209.9	− 5
Administrative and service	16.1	20.1	23.3	34.2	28.7	36.8	31.7	249.2	252.3	+ 1
Other nonresidential buildings	26.6	27.1	40.7	35.9	33.1	25.9	29.9	240.4	273.3	+14
Highways	223.6	289.5	306.7	414.7	540.8	293.5	272.3	2,423.9	2,970.4	+23
Sewer and water systems	84.6	67.7	172.6	103.7	80.7	75.1	69.8	860.3	769.3	−11
Sewer	54.7	44.1	94.4	74.4	55.5	53.5	47.8	523.3	467.2	−11
Water	29.9	23.6	78.2	29.3	25.2	21.6	22.0	337.0	302.1	−10
Public service enterprises	17.6	18.8	27.3	33.3	38.7	74.7	26.6	254.1	281.6	+11
Electric power	9.0	9.0	9.0	23.7	14.7	61.6	10.1	180.3	161.1	−11
Other	8.6	9.8	18.3	9.6	24.0	13.1	16.5	73.8	120.5	+63
Conservation and development	12.1	8.6	20.3	4.8	12.3	10.8	7.8	116.5	86.2	−26
All other State and locally owned	6.0	6.4	7.0	8.2	9.4	8.1	7.3	73.0	65.6	−10

Source: Departments of Commerce and Labor. * Includes revisions in federally owned components. [1] Includes major force-account projects started, principally by TVA and State highway departments. [2] Less than $50,000.

Table D-2: Contract Awards: Highway Construction, by Ownership, Source of Funds, and Type of Facility[1]

Ownership, source of funds, and type of facility	Value (*in millions of dollars*)									Percent change, first 9 months, 1956-57
	1956	1957						First 9 months		
	Sept.	Apr.*	May*	June*	July*	Aug.*	Sept.	1956	1957	
ALL HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION	233.6	305.3	313.5	426.8	549.8	301.0	280.9	2,490.6	3,047.0	+22
FEDERALLY OWNED	10.0	15.8	6.8	12.1	9.0	7.5	8.6	66.7	76.6	+15
STATE OWNED	174.9	244.3	241.2	358.5	491.0	240.9	223.3	2,049.1	2,579.5	+26
Federally aided projects:										
Total value	123.5	172.3	186.6	261.8	297.1	185.1	167.3	1,222.6	1,780.1	+46
Federal funds	68.7	111.2	117.3	174.9	200.8	114.7	110.9	639.1	1,162.8	+82
Independent State projects:										
Total value	51.4	72.0	54.6	96.7	193.9	55.8	56.0	826.5	799.4	− 3
Toll facilities	3.0	22.9	10.5	3.7	127.0	0	.3	291.2	306.9	+ 5
LOCALLY OWNED[2]	48.7	45.2	65.5	56.2	49.8	52.6	49.0	374.8	390.9	+ 4

Source: Departments of Commerce and Labor. * See asterisk note to table D-1 above. [1] Includes force-account work started on Federal and State projects. [2] By municipalities and counties.

Chart 7.

Contracts Awarded on Public Construction

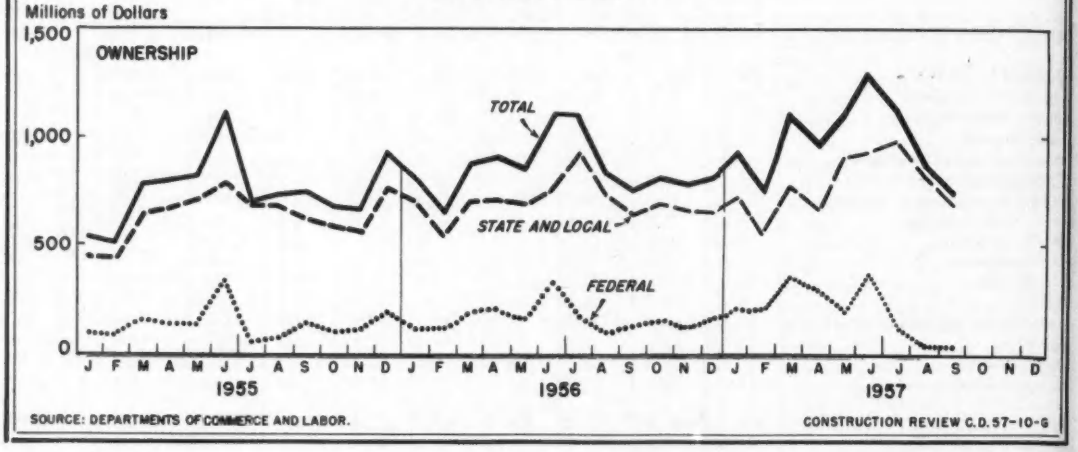

Millions of Dollars
1,500
1,000
500
0
OWNERSHIP
TOTAL
STATE AND LOCAL
FEDERAL
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D
1955
1956
1957
SOURCE: DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.
CONSTRUCTION REVIEW C.D. 57-10-G

Table D-3: Value of Construction Contracts Reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation

Type of construction	Value *(in millions of dollars)*			Percent change, first 10 months 1956-57
	Oct. 1957	First 10 months		
		1957	1956	
TOTAL	2,614	27,840	27,178	+ 2
Building construction	2,076	21,086	20,745	+ 2
Residential	1,165	11,370	11,263	+ 1
Nonresidential	910	9,716	9,482	+ 2
Engineering	538	6,754	6,433	+ 5
Public works	327	4,641	4,554	+ 2
Utilities	211	2,114	1,879	+12

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce from data published by the F. W. Dodge Corporation.

Table D-4: Value of Construction Contract Awards Reported by the Engineering News-Record

Ownership and type of construction	Value *(in millions of dollars)*			Percent change
	Nov. 1957 [1]	12 months ending--		12 months ending in Nov., 1956-57
		Nov. 1957	Nov. 1956	
TOTAL	1,232	18,609	21,535	-14
Privately owned	565	9,014	13,200	-32
Publicly owned	667	9,595	8,335	+15
Private industrial buildings	152	3,332	5,201	-36
Buildings, except private industrial	620	8,052	9,654	-17
Highways and bridges	305	3,704	3,162	+17
Sewer systems	39	542	594	- 9
Water systems	27	358	401	-11
Unclassified and all other	90	2,622	2,523	+ 4

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce from data published by the Engineering News-Record. Data include only those projects with contract values above the following minimum sizes: Water supply, earthwork, and waterways--$44,000; other public works--$73,000; industrial buildings--$93,000; other buildings--$344,000. [1] Four weeks.

Table E-1: Construction Cost Indexes

Compiler and coverage	Indexes (1947-49 = 100)									Percent change, Oct. 1956-57
	1957						1954	1955	1956	
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	
American Appraisal Company	140	141	142	142	143	143	127	131	137	+ 4
Associated General Contractors	148	150	151	151	152	152	134	137	145	+ 5
E. H. Boeckh and Associates (20 city average):										
Residences	131.6	132.2	132.8	132.9	132.8	132.2	121.0	125.5	130.2	+ 2
Apartments, hotels, and office buildings	140.6	141.5	142.4	142.5	142.6	142.3	127.6	132.6	138.5	+ 3
Commercial and factory buildings	142.9	143.8	145.2	145.3	145.4	145.1	128.7	134.1	140.5	+ 3
Engineering News-Record										
Building	149.5	149.9	150.6	153.6	153.4	153.6	135.4	142.1	148.5	+ 3
Construction	158.9	160.2	160.8	164.0	163.8	163.7	142.5	149.7	156.3	+ 5
Department of Commerce composite [1]	136	137	138	138	138	138	123	127	134	+ 3

Source: Department of Commerce. [1] A composite of cost indexes representative of the major types of construction, weighted by the current relative importance of each type.

Table E-2: Indexes of Wholesale Prices of Building Materials, by Selected Classes

Commodity	Indexes (1947-49 = 100)									Percent change, Oct. 1956-57
	1957						1954	1955	1956	
	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.	
ALL BUILDING MATERIALS [1]	**130.7**	**130.7**	**131.4**	**131.2**	**130.9**	**130.3**	**121.7**	**128.7**	**131.0**	**- 1**
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS:										
Lumber	120.6	120.4	120.0	119.4	118.3	117.8	119.5	126.8	123.6	- 5
Douglas fir	118.2	118.0	117.8	117.0	114.5	113.4	127.3	132.4	122.7	- 8
Southern pine	114.7	114.1	114.5	113.5	113.3	113.4	112.5	117.0	119.0	- 5
Other softwoods	134.5	134.6	133.4	133.0	131.8	131.7	130.7	138.5	133.3	- 1
Hardwoods	119.6	119.4	119.0	118.4	118.4	117.3	111.6	122.3	123.7	- 5
Millwork	128.3	128.5	128.3	128.3	128.3	128.3	130.2	128.2	128.6	(2)
Plywood	96.8	97.7	96.9	95.2	94.7	96.9	104.3	106.1	96.1	+ 1
Softwood	92.4	94.2	92.6	89.3	88.3	91.6	110.3	110.7	90.2	+ 2
Hardwood	103.4	103.4	103.4	103.4	103.4	104.3	100.1	103.4	104.2	(2)
PAINT AND PAINT MATERIALS:										
Prepared paint	124.7	125.5	128.1	128.1	128.1	128.1	112.8	115.0	122.4	+ 5
Paint materials	99.8	99.7	99.9	100.5	101.5	102.2	97.2	97.4	98.8	+ 3
METAL PRODUCTS:										
Structural shapes	183.4	183.4	192.3	192.3	192.3	192.3	146.2	157.5	170.5	+13
Hardware, finish	155.3	155.3	155.3	155.3	155.3	155.3	138.0	143.9	150.2	+ 3
Plumbing equipment	130.1	129.1	129.1	129.0	128.9	128.5	118.7	129.4	133.9	- 4
Enameled iron fixtures	127.7	126.3	125.8	125.8	125.8	125.8	129.2	131.9	125.3	(2)
Vitreous china fixtures	124.2	124.2	124.2	124.2	124.2	124.2	111.7	123.1	124.2	0
Brass fittings	136.9	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.0	117.1	131.7	142.6	- 5
Heating equipment	121.4	121.9	122.8	122.3	122.3	122.3	114.3	117.3	121.9	(2)
Furnaces	127.3	128.5	129.1	128.3	127.7	128.0	121.1	123.2	130.3	- 2
Water heaters	107.3	107.3	107.6	106.3	105.9	105.1	108.2	112.3	108.4	- 3
Metal sash	138.1	138.1	142.8	142.8	142.8	142.8	132.5	146.3	148.3	- 4
NONMETALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS:										
Glass, plate	145.7	145.7	145.7	145.7	145.7	145.7	132.9	137.5	145.7	0
Glass, window	145.9	145.9	145.9	145.9	145.9	145.9	131.3	145.5	145.9	0
Concrete ingredients	135.7	135.8	136.4	136.5	136.7	136.9	122.1	125.6	131.6	+ 4
Portland cement	147.2	147.2	147.2	147.2	147.2	147.2	128.3	132.2	141.4	+ 4
Concrete products	126.7	126.7	126.4	126.4	126.3	126.5	117.8	120.2	125.0	+ 1
Structural clay products	155.0	155.1	155.1	155.0	155.0	155.0	135.4	144.3	150.1	+ 3
Gypsum products	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	122.1	122.1	127.1	0
Asphalt roofing	125.8	125.8	125.8	125.8	124.6	124.6	106.1	114.4	117.5	+ 6
Insulation materials	103.1	103.1	103.1	103.1	103.5	103.4	110.1	107.1	100.3	+ 3
MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS:										
Building board	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	141.7	127.6	133.3	138.1	+ 3
Kitchen cabinets, metal	142.0	142.0	142.0	142.0	151.2	151.2	127.6	136.5	142.0	+ 7

Source: Department of Labor. [1] Includes items not shown separately. [2] Change of less than one-half of 1 percent.

Table E-3: Wholesale Prices of Selected Building Materials

Commodity	Unit	1957		1956
		Sept.	Aug.	Sept.
LUMBER				
Douglas fir:				
Dimension, construction, 25% Standard green, S4S, 2"x4", R.L., mixed c/l, f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	$62.867	$65.198	$67.816
Boards, construction, 25% Standard green, S4S, R.L., 1"x8", loose, mixed c/l of boards and dimension, f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	53.475	55.533	62.206
Timbers, construction, 8"x8" to 12"x12", R.L., green, f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	71.071	73.010	81.081
Southern pine:				
Dimension, No. 2 and better, 2"x4"x16', dry, S.L., S4S, f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	84.599	84.599	85.887
Boards, No. 2 and better, 1"x6", dry, R.L., S4S, f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	76.308	76.759	81.884
Ponderosa pine boards, No. 3 common, 1"x8", R.L., S2 or 4S, c/l or mixed cars, f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	68.810	70.500	73.530
Oak, red, flooring, plain, 25/32" thick, 2-1/4" face, select, f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	166.888	166.888	190.243
Maple flooring, 2d grade, 25/32" x2-1/4" face, f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	212.295	210.645	211.082
Poplar, plain, No. 2B common, 4/4", R.W., f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	60.000	60.000	60.000
Beech, No. 2 common, 4/4", R.W. & L., f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	56.000	56.000	56.000
MILLWORK				
Door, flush type, interior, hardwood face, premium grade, 2' 6"x 6' 8"x 1-3/8", f.o.b. factory, carlot freight allowed, zone 1	Each	7.960	7.960	8.130
Door frame, ponderosa pine, exterior, 1-5/16" x2" casing, with sill, f.o.b. factory	Each	9.338	9.338	9.372
Window, ponderosa pine, 2-light, check rail, open, f.o.b. factory	Each	1.681	1.681	1.674
PLYWOOD				
Douglas fir, interior, grade A-D, 1/4"x48"x96", f.o.b. mill	M sq. ft.	64.645	64.645	68.448
Douglas fir, interior, grade C-D, 5/16" x48"x96", f.o.b. mill	M sq. ft.	54.188	56.089	61.463
BOARD				
Insulation, fiber, 1/2"x48"x96", interior, f.o.b. plant, freight equalized	M sq. ft.	59.000	59.000	57.500
PREPARED PAINT				
Emulsion, water-thinned, inside, delivered	Gallon	2.743	2.743	2.510
Varnish, floor, first grade, delivered	Gallon	4.119	4.119	3.874
Enamel, white, gloss, first grade, delivered	Gallon	5.128	5.128	4.802
Inside, flat, white, first grade, delivered	Gallon	3.383	3.383	3.116
Outside, white, first grade, delivered	Gallon	4.808	4.808	4.477
METAL PRODUCTS				
Structural shapes, carbon steel, 6"x4"x1/2" angles, 30' long, ASTM spec. A-7, base quantity, f.o.b. mill	100 lb.	5.942	5.942	5.267
Bars, reinforcing, carbon steel, 3/4" rounds x 30' long with 10% shorts, spec. ASTM A-15, 50T, base quantity, f.o.b. mill	100 lb.	6.210	6.210	5.738
Sheets, galvanized, carbon steel, 24 gage x 30" wide x 96" long, commercial coating, base chemistry, base packaging, base quantity, f.o.b. mill	100 lb.	8.220	8.220	8.220
Pipe, standard, black, carbon steel, buttweld, threaded and coupled, 1-1/4" nominal, random lengths, wt. 228 lbs., f.o.b. mill	100 ft.	19.814	19.814	18.376
Pipe, standard, galvanized, carbon steel, buttweld, threaded and coupled, 1-1/4" nominal, random lengths, wt. 228 lbs., f.o.b. mill	100 ft.	23.264	23.264	22.516
Nails, wire, carbon steel, 8-penny, common, c/l, f.o.b. mill	100 lb. keg	9.828	9.828	9.368
Soil pipe, cast iron, 2" to 6", single and double hub, service pipe, extra heavy, f.o.b. foundry, index number (1947-49 = 100)	Ton	(115.1)	(115.1)	(114.9)
Aluminum sheets, 3003-H14, hard alloy, mill finish, 0.64"x48"x144", 30,000 lbs. or over, f.o.b. shipping point, freight allowed	Pound	$0.449	$0.449	$0.427
Copper water tubing, type L, 3/4" size, 0.045" thick, 2,000 ft. or more in 60' coils (0.455 lbs. per linear ft.), f.o.b. mill, freight allowed	Foot	.264	.271	.316
Wire, building, type R, size 12, single braid, f.o.b. destination, or freight prepaid on specified amounts	M ft.	19.280	19.280	20.847
Screening, insect, bronze wire, 18x14 mesh, 30" wide, c/l, f.o.b. factory	Linear ft. roll	28.170	27.877	30.680
PLUMBING EQUIPMENT				
Bath tub, enameled iron, 5', recessed, f.o.b. factory, freight allowed	Each	55.216	55.216	55.113
Lavatory, enameled iron, 20"x18", f.o.b. plant, freight allowed	Each	13.497	13.497	13.497
Water closet, vitreous china, close coupled, reverse trap, f.o.b. plant, freight allowed	Each	24.686	24.686	24.682
Sink, enameled steel, 32"x21", flat rim, 2-compartment, acid resisting, without drainboard, f.o.b. plant, freight allowed	Each	13.194	13.194	15.687

Table E-3: Wholesale Prices of Selected Building Materials--Continued

Commodity	Unit	1957		1956
		Sept.	Aug.	Sept.
HEATING EQUIPMENT				
Boiler, heating, steel, oil fired, steam rating 400 sq. ft., less burner, with jacket and standard trim, f.o.b. factory, freight allowed	Each	$205.774	$200.064	$193.570
Convector, nonferrous, free standing, average steam rating 43 sq. ft., E.D.R., f.o.b. factory, freight allowance	Sq. ft., incl. enclosure	.449	.449	.454
Furnace, warm air:				
Steel, oil fired, forced air, gun-type burner, average bonnet output 90,000-115,000 BTU per hr., f.o.b. factory, freight allowance	Each	263.725	262.049	250.019
Steel, gas fired, standard automatic controls, average input rating 85,000-110,000 BTU per hr., enclosing jacket, f.o.b. factory, freight allowance	Each	169.202	170.532	174.334
Furnace, floor, gas fired, floor grill, average input rating 40,000-60,000 BTU per hr., manual controls, f.o.b. factory	Each	58.283	58.283	57.541
Oil burner, mechanical forced draft (gun-type), 2-1/2 gal. per hr., thermostat, limit and stack controls, f.o.b. factory	Each	112.609	107.671	106.181
Water heater, gas, automatic, 30-gal. storage tank, galvanized steel, 1-year guarantee, f.o.b. factory, freight allowed	Each	41.581	41.581	41.640
NONMETALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS				
Sand, construction, f.o.b. plant	Ton	1.298	1.300	1.231
Gravel, for concrete, 1-1/2" maximum, f.o.b. plant	Ton	1.587	1.584	1.509
Crushed stone, for concrete, 1-1/2" maximum, f.o.b. plant	Ton	1.669	1.660	1.612
Block, concrete, lightweight aggregate, 8"x8"x16", f.o.b. plant	Each	.191	.191	.181
Pipe, concrete, culvert, reinforced, 24" diameter, ASTM spec. C76-41 table 1, 3" wall thickness, 3'-8' lengths, delivered	Foot	4.141	4.099	4.126
Brick, building, f.o.b. plant	Thousand	30.816	30.816	30.668
Brick, face, red, first quality, textured, f.o.b. plant	Thousand	40.575	40.575	39.998
Tile, clay, partition, scored, 4"x12"x12", 3-cell, 16 lbs., f.o.b. plant	Thousand	134.556	134.556	134.556
Sewer pipe, vitrified clay, 8" diameter, 3' lengths, standard strength, f.o.b. plant	Foot	.547	.547	.520
Lath, gypsum, 3/8"x16"x48", f.o.b. plant, freight equalized	M sq. ft.	25.034	25.034	24.990
Wallboard, gypsum, 3/8"x48", varying lengths, f.o.b. plant, freight equalized	M sq. ft.	32.830	32.830	32.830
Plaster, gypsum, base coat, f.o.b. plant, freight equalized	Ton	15.928	15.928	15.928
Shingles, asphalt, strip, 210 lbs., f.o.b. factory, freight allowance	Square	6.248	6.307	5.897
Lime, hydrated, building, finishing, f.o.b. plant	Ton	21.772	21.772	20.517
Siding shingles, asbestos cement, f.o.b. plant, freight equalized	Square	11.456	11.456	10.996

Source: Department of Labor.

(NOTE: Tables E-4 and E-5, Union Wage Scales in the Building Trades, are shown quarterly in the February, May, August, November issues.)

Part F--Materials Output

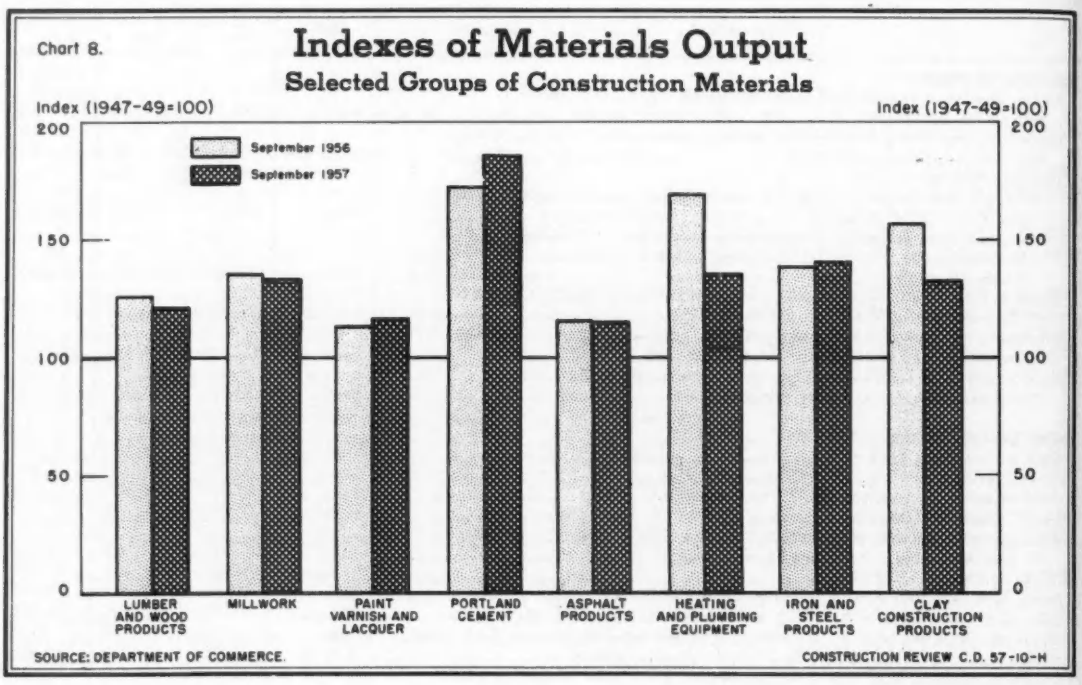


Table F-1: Construction Materials: Indexes of Output

(Monthly average 1947-49 = 100)

Materials group	Monthly Indexes												
	1956				1957								
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Lumber and wood products	123.6	138.4	120.5	103.1	113.8	106.1	113.8	124.8	131.2	124.6	113.8	129.7	120.5
Millwork	136.8	145.9	122.4	96.0	*106.0	*114.5	*111.4	*118.5	*115.1	*137.3	*111.7	*146.9	132.5
Paint, varnish, and lacquer	113.6	125.5	109.8	91.3	112.6	127.4	112.0	126.5	133.1	130.4	128.6	126.3	116.0
Portland cement	171.3	173.8	154.8	146.1	115.6	106.6	135.4	143.4	164.4	158.3	121.4	187.9	184.7
Asphalt products	118.0	128.0	88.1	53.1	86.8	91.9	76.6	96.8	88.1	96.7	115.5	131.5	113.3
Heating and plumbing equipment	158.0	158.6	113.5	89.1	103.1	101.1	105.6	113.0	106.5	106.5	104.6	113.1	135.5
Iron and steel products	138.2	159.2	145.5	145.1	142.6	135.2	150.8	151.5	156.5	163.0	140.9	151.8	139.1
Clay construction products	155.5	169.3	153.8	133.4	*119.5	*108.1	*119.1	*129.3	*136.0	*132.4	*134.8	*141.4	133.3

	Quarterly Indexes						
	1956				1957		
	1st qtr.	2d qtr.	3d qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2d qtr.	3d qtr.
Gypsum products	*188.4	*189.5	*158.0	*145.8	142.1	156.2	168.2
Plumbing fixtures	141.9	137.4	116.8	117.9	116.1	117.1	107.2

Source: Table compiled by the Department of Commerce from data reported by various Government agencies and by private firms shown in notes to the tables following, in Part F. * Revised.

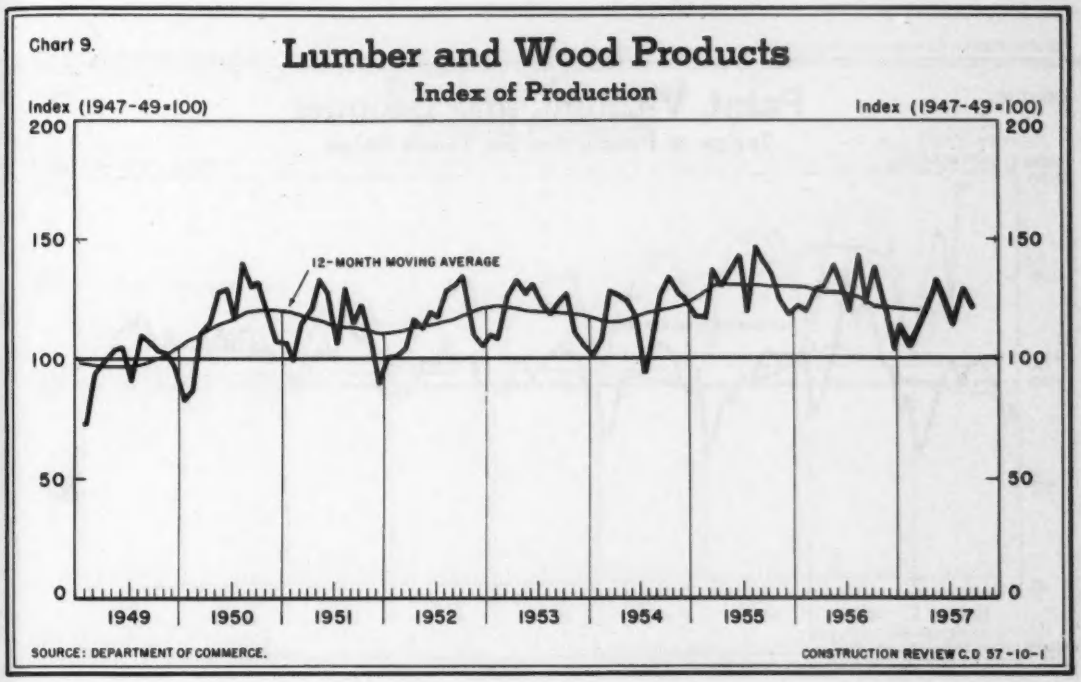


Table F-2: Lumber and Wood Products: Production, Shipments, and Stocks

Period	Softwood lumber (Million board feet)			Hardwood flooring (Thousand board feet)			Douglas fir plywood (Million square feet)	Insulating boards (Tons)	Hardboard (Tons)
	Production	Shipments	Stocks*	Production	Shipments	Stocks*	Production		
1947-49 average	[1]28,252	[1]27,656	[1]4,485	812,365	789,437	44,455	1,802	766,269	294,214
Year: 1954	[1]29,282	[1]29,823	[1]5,296	1,145,118	1,139,091	68,425	3,871	1,007,653	464,868
1955	[1]31,479	[1]31,383	[1]5,387	1,268,104	1,258,914	70,045	4,947	1,092,890	[1]529,558
1956	[1]30,484	[1]29,758	[1]6,117	1,166,446	1,117,010	114,074	5,191	[1]1,102,012	[1]539,981
12 months ending:									
June 1957	[1]29,027	[1]28,317	--	1,050,804	1,019,365	--	5,273	[1]1,006,334	[1]546,416
July 1957	[1]28,777	[1]28,198	--	1,036,430	1,006,296	--	5,331	[1] [1]987,389	[1]555,630
August 1957	[1]28,396	[1]28,061	--	1,015,216	989,569	--	5,323	[1]973,991	[1]565,403
September 1957	28,210	28,039	--	1,002,552	979,757	--	5,362	971,758	576,455
1956: September	[1]2,540	[1]2,363	[1]5,752	91,030	88,493	95,235	412	[1]83,218	[1]43,286
October	[1]2,778	[1]2,622	[1]5,907	104,175	96,829	102,681	494	[1]87,051	[1]45,537
November	[1]2,382	[1]2,278	[1]6,010	90,162	83,951	108,792	445	[1]73,779	[1]43,918
December	[1]2,002	[1]1,898	[1]6,117	74,585	69,278	114,074	397	[1]63,491	[1]39,361
1957: January	2,159	2,116	6,130	91,310	82,340	123,194	440	85,189	44,006
February	2,039	1,951	6,218	78,167	72,782	128,579	405	78,768	41,468
March	2,253	2,231	6,240	76,311	80,821	120,826	404	81,667	45,758
April	2,449	2,511	6,204	81,930	85,457	115,712	473	86,266	45,429
May	2,560	2,609	6,163	87,060	87,813	113,114	505	84,107	53,558
June	2,443	2,500	6,176	78,122	78,203	112,084	467	84,678	54,321
July	2,229	2,358	5,956	76,731	77,522	110,120	413	78,908	52,401
August	2,562	2,624	5,867	85,633	86,080	109,973	468	86,869	56,360
September	2,354	2,341	5,880	78,366	78,681	109,608	451	80,985	54,338
	Percent change								
September, 1956-57	- 7	- 1	+ 2	-14	-11	+15	+ 9	- 3	+26
First 9 mos., 1956-57	-10	- 7	--	-18	-16	--	+ 4	-15	+ 9

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, the Douglas Fir Plywood Association, and the Bureau of the Census. * As of end of period. [1] Revised.

Chart 10.

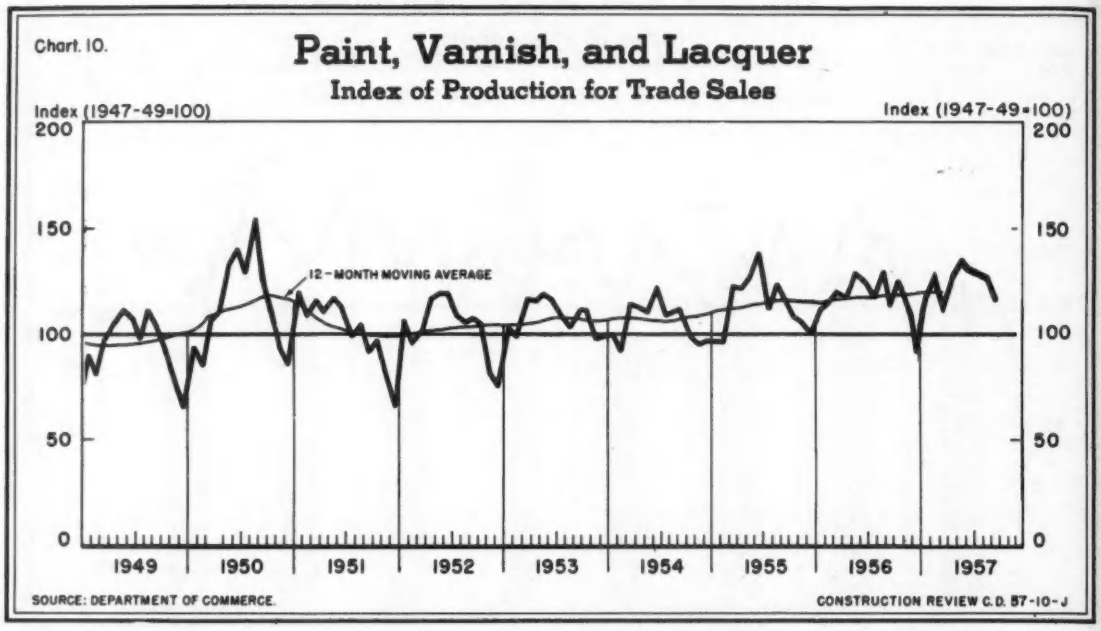


Table F-3: Millwork Products, and Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer: Production

Period	Production (*Thousands of units*)				Production for trade sales (*Thousands of gallons*)
	Ponderosa pine doors	Hardwood doors	Sash	Exterior frames	Paint, varnish, & lacquer
1947-49 average	*3,768	*3,298	*11,043	*4,186	266,701
Year: 1954	2,285	5,940	11,054	5,791	284,458
1955	2,253	6,786	12,733	7,259	312,510
1956	2,035	6,404	10,551	5,679	312,543
12 months ending:					
June	1,983	5,728	9,969	5,430	317,712
July	2,012	5,708	10,042	5,377	320,189
August	1,996	5,687	9,896	5,313	319,412
September	2,012	5,663	9,882	5,313	319,933
1956: September	170	529	1,018	479	25,259
October	192	558	1,103	508	27,903
November	161	513	799	352	24,407
December	137	410	616	245	20,282
1957: January	151	431	723	337	25,028
February	170	481	668	350	28,314
March	163	448	666	388	24,900
April	180	452	705	464	28,108
May	164	395	775	549	29,577
June	165	507	916	608	28,974
July	156	425	831	412	28,582
August	187	538	1,076	621	28,078
September	186	505	1,004	479	25,780
	Percent change				
September, 1956-57	+ 9	- 5	- 1	(1)	+ 2
First 9 mos., 1956-57	- 1	-15	- 8	- 8	+ 3

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the National Wood Work Manufacturers Association (whose data on ponderosa pine and hardwood doors, sash and exterior frames are only from member firms, and are not adjusted to represent full coverage), and the Bureau of the Census. *Revised. [1] Change of less than one-half of 1 percent.

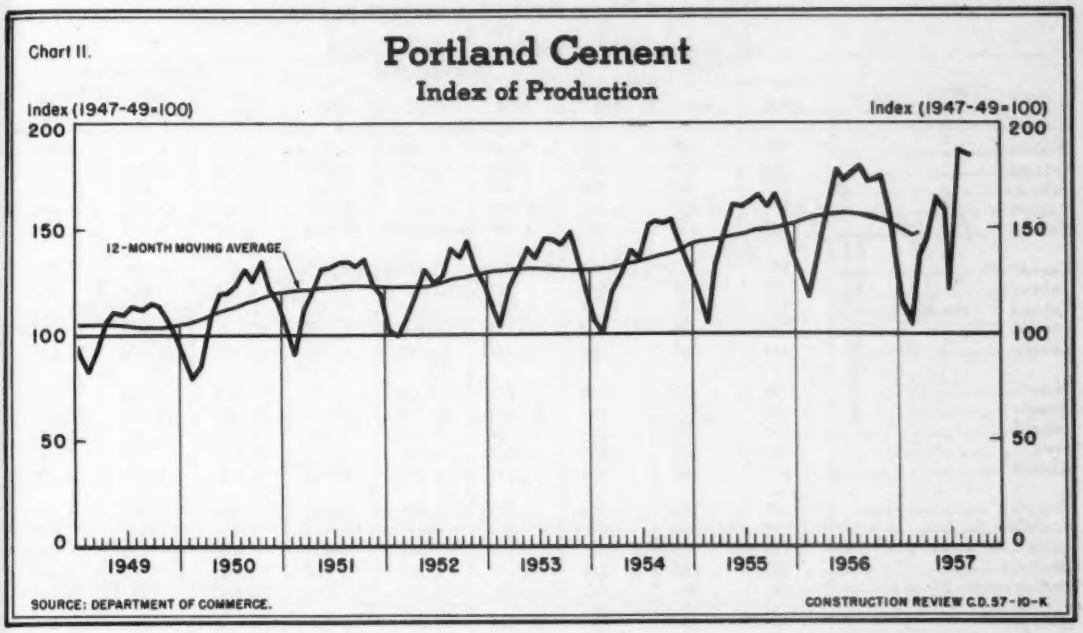


Table F-4: Portland Cement, and Asphalt and Gypsum Products: Production, Shipments, and Stocks

Period	Production (Thousands of barrels) Portland cement	Shipments (Thousands of barrels) Portland cement	Stocks* (Thousands of barrels) Portland cement	Shipments (Thousands of squares) Asphalt prepared roofing	Asphalt siding	Asphalt insulated brick siding	Asphalt and tar saturated felts	Shipments (Million square feet) Gypsum board [1]	Gypsum lath [1]
1947-49 average	200,607	199,306	11,922	61,252	3,365	2,811	17,087	2,478	2,075
Year: 1954	271,277	274,096	16,731	59,104	1,412	2,303	35,754	4,217	2,484
1955	296,829	296,275	17,536	62,582	1,288	2,194	34,629	4,911	2,926
1956	316,465	311,571	22,412	57,590	1,208	2,055	29,774	4,814	2,647
12 months ending:									
June 1957	305,253	298,154	--	53,639	1,156	1,927	29,648	4,353	2,205
July 1957	296,042	292,383	--	53,431	1,138	1,903	29,760		
August 1957	297,393	294,508	--	53,348	1,124	1,854	30,709		
September 1957	299,634	295,040	--	53,251	1,117	1,830	30,748	4,446	2,224
1956: September	28,643	30,175	15,538	5,564	122	210	2,576	1,124	602
October	29,051	31,587	12,996	5,987	144	236	2,789		
November	25,874	22,906	15,975	3,898	121	143	2,275	1,055	530
December	24,429	17,990	22,412	2,165	66	72	1,689		
1957: January	19,320	11,927	29,833	3,895	103	84	2,639		
February	17,827	15,274	32,381	4,142	91	117	2,648	1,047	497
March	22,642	20,757	34,267	3,342	74	123	2,246		
April	23,967	23,351	34,893	4,449	80	142	2,617		
May	27,485	29,203	33,175	3,998	65	175	2,273	1,130	577
June	26,462	29,758	29,885	4,558	76	174	2,341		
July	20,287	25,827	24,345	5,433	81	183	2,922		
August	31,406	35,732	20,019	5,917	101	195	3,724	1,217	621
September	30,884	30,707	20,195	5,467	115	186	2,615		
	Percent change								
September, 1956-57	+ 8	+ 2	+30	- 2	- 6	-11	+ 2	[2]+ 8	[2]+ 3
First 9 mos., 1956-57	- 7	- 7	--	-10	-10	-14	+ 4	-10	-20

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the Department of Interior (Bureau of Mines), and the Bureau of the Census. * As of end of period. [1] Data reported on quarterly basis. [2] Third quarter, 1956-57.

Table F-5: Portland Cement: Destination of Shipments, by State

(Thousands of barrels)

State	1957			Calendar year			12 months ending--		
	June	July	Aug.	1954	1955	1956	June 1957	July 1957	Aug. 1957
Alabama	451	255	555	3,943	3,949	4,935	4,919	4,771	4,861
Arizona	221	222	226	2,215	2,337	2,621	2,641	2,636	2,592
Arkansas	166	227	176	1,894	2,519	1,841	1,660	1,698	1,692
California	2,812	2,917	3,251	28,528	31,553	35,854	33,938	33,676	33,467
Colorado	446	475	447	3,285	3,486	3,703	3,650	3,717	3,771
Connecticut	655	107	755	3,258	3,380	4,325	4,985	4,675	4,937
Delaware	87	37	136	910	1,097	1,086	1,010	937	945
District of Columbia	121	59	137	1,324	1,395	1,327	1,256	1,206	1,202
Florida	773	476	750	8,354	8,997	9,499	10,340	10,094	10,023
Georgia	491	267	566	4,441	5,198	5,381	5,262	5,069	5,095
Idaho	97	131	96	1,215	923	1,074	988	994	963
Illinois	1,782	1,543	2,075	14,973	14,670	16,719	15,468	15,073	15,337
Indiana	729	700	893	6,724	8,073	9,181	7,570	7,257	7,095
Iowa	735	817	845	5,863	5,883	6,774	5,877	5,747	5,712
Kansas	523	487	598	6,576	7,248	6,963	5,507	5,401	5,295
Kentucky	375	383	447	3,026	3,636	3,509	3,285	3,342	3,391
Louisiana	633	699	682	6,292	7,347	8,303	7,987	7,961	7,908
Maine	136	14	191	857	961	978	937	802	869
Maryland	586	328	718	4,447	4,882	5,764	5,462	5,281	5,368
Massachusetts	545	109	639	4,180	5,239	5,848	5,601	5,090	5,111
Michigan	1,707	1,789	1,922	13,076	13,991	16,215	15,125	14,962	14,913
Minnesota	666	790	801	5,500	5,838	5,515	5,101	5,149	5,257
Mississippi	209	196	267	1,732	1,972	1,977	1,950	1,955	2,017
Missouri	755	652	879	7,556	7,824	7,646	6,907	6,844	6,914
Montana	157	174	138	1,019	951	1,405	1,423	1,428	1,353
Nebraska	259	343	317	3,724	3,485	3,352	2,793	2,733	2,669
Nevada	45	49	58	842	737	616	566	557	551
New Hampshire	71	10	105	827	1,147	926	764	625	640
New Jersey	833	201	1,082	9,164	9,337	9,428	9,062	8,341	8,405
New Mexico	204	208	236	2,111	1,996	2,086	2,103	2,101	2,129
New York	2,321	669	2,803	20,290	19,399	20,400	20,805	19,265	19,498
North Carolina	426	379	590	4,009	4,414	4,384	4,499	4,452	4,599
North Dakota	185	449	479	1,161	1,150	1,294	1,172	1,428	1,718
Ohio	1,782	2,220	2,389	16,003	17,320	17,554	17,294	17,521	17,873
Oklahoma	455	531	570	4,564	4,785	4,815	4,558	4,724	4,846
Oregon	245	287	272	2,081	2,398	2,565	2,533	2,560	2,543
Pennsylvania	1,551	954	2,084	15,108	16,077	15,445	15,344	14,649	14,915
Rhode Island	99	18	120	685	822	819	787	711	749
South Carolina	178	115	219	1,993	2,461	2,359	2,163	2,076	2,078
South Dakota	129	153	138	1,116	1,221	1,374	1,302	1,263	1,194
Tennessee	422	362	480	4,683	5,088	4,843	4,601	4,543	4,521
Texas	1,653	1,936	1,917	19,081	20,781	20,953	19,531	19,665	19,792
Utah	187	187	197	1,508	1,835	2,010	1,924	1,934	1,871
Vermont	41	8	51	242	294	334	340	304	317
Virginia	573	451	639	4,474	4,801	5,419	5,511	5,425	5,486
Washington	501	583	564	5,684	5,656	4,677	4,643	4,716	4,728
West Virginia	222	232	294	2,379	2,053	1,937	2,065	2,098	2,161
Wisconsin	765	855	1,006	5,840	5,977	6,768	6,363	6,391	6,477
Wyoming	78	78	81	585	578	655	634	642	644

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce from data reported by Department of Interior (Bureau of Mines).

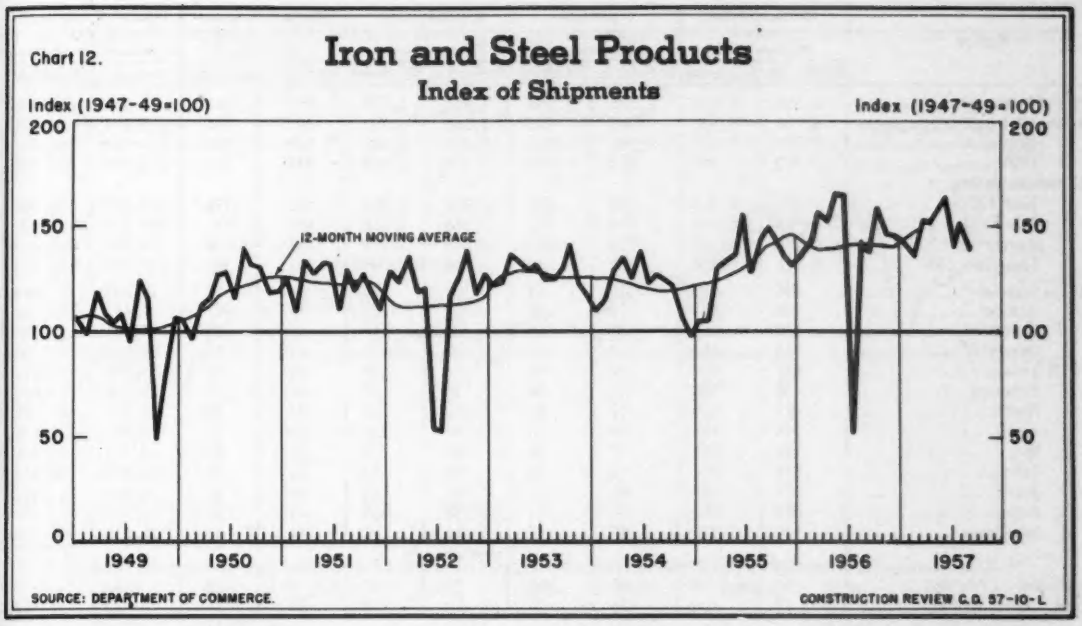


Table F-6: Iron and Steel Products: Shipments, Bookings, and Backlog

(Thousands of tons)

Period	Shipments									Shipments	Bookings	Backlog [1]
	Line pipe	Concrete reinforcing bars	Galvanized sheets	Nails	Piling	Rails	Cast-iron pipe: Pressure	Cast-iron pipe: Soil	Rigid steel conduit	Fabricated structural steel		
1947-49 average	1,975	1,523	1,669	797	309	2,167	1,075	604	226	2,248	2,105	--
Year: 1954	2,595	1,751	2,363	567	388	1,196	1,376	744	227	3,136	2,510	743
1955	3,083	2,163	2,865	651	391	1,233	1,682	869	280	2,981	3,693	1,029
1956	3,377	2,518	2,958	559	433	1,300	1,745	817	359	3,205	4,012	1,313
12 months ending:												
June 1957	3,691	2,548	2,599	487	521	1,363	1,555	764	342	3,299	3,561	--
July 1957	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1,517	758	352	3,438	3,476	--
August 1957	4,133	2,674	2,677	501	589	1,504	1,475	751	355	3,558	3,375	--
September	4,247	2,622	2,604	481	586	1,466	1,444	749	358	3,612	3,323	--
1956: September	241	234	257	55	45	128	151	66	24	241	246	1,226
October	333	250	279	52	47	131	171	71	27	288	291	1,239
November	322	250	255	36	47	118	116	60	27	276	339	1,267
December	331	240	239	29	49	131	92	54	27	298	404	1,313
1957: January	361	224	236	42	41	133	101	57	27	262	298	1,332
February	304	235	205	35	51	117	89	48	28	278	266	1,321
March	370	240	207	42	54	132	108	59	33	305	289	1,289
April	381	216	199	40	56	136	129	63	22	314	360	1,311
May	392	188	207	43	46	144	142	69	25	330	292	1,350
June	370	233	239	59	52	126	131	71	38	329	220	1,277
July	352	172	167	31	52	115	107	60	46	304	203	1,335
August	376	192	187	37	49	93	138	73	31	333	167	1,282
September	355	182	184	35	42	90	120	64	27	295	194	1,249
	Percent change											
September, 1956-57	+47	-22	-28	-35	- 8	-30	-21	- 2	+14	+22	-21	+ 2
First 9 mos., 1956-57	+36	+ 6	-16	-17	+53	+18	-22	-11	(3)	+17	-23	--

Source: Table compiled by the Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the American Iron and Steel Institute, the National Electric Manufacturers Association, the American Institute of Steel Construction, and the Bureau of the Census. [1] Scheduled for fabrication in the next 4 months. [2] The figures included for August 1956 were reported as July-August totals by the American Iron and Steel Institute because the steel industry was shut down by work stoppages in effect during July 1956. [3] Change of less than one-half of 1 percent.

Table F-7: Clay Construction Products: Production and Shipments

Period	Brick, common and face (*Million brick*)		Structural clay tile (*Thousand tons*)		Vitrified clay sewer pipe (*Thousand tons*)		Hollow facing tile (*Million brick equivalent*)		Glazed & unglazed floor & wall tile (*Thousand square feet*)	
	Production	Shipments	Production	Shipments	Production	Shipments	Production	Shipments	Production	Shipments
1947-49 average	5,504	5,324	1,286	1,231	1,451	1,375	357	341	104,800	101,088
Year: 1954	6,720	6,657	981	908	1,763	1,703	481	464	177,988	176,253
1955	7,790	7,643	935	929	2,112	2,056	540	528	233,001	232,802
1956	7,975	7,295	862	750	2,154	2,039	576	535	245,996	227,369
12 months ending:										
June 1957	7,090	6,566	766	681	2,096	1,858	503	474	209,179	198,804
July 1957	6,977	6,501	756	675	2,065	1,816	497	471	204,575	195,304
August 1957	6,856	6,436	733	655	2,014	1,779	493	466	200,220	192,243
September 1957	6,782	6,384	707	639	1,967	1,743	491	465	197,957	190,723
1956: September	658	622	72	62	191	186	46	42	18,901	17,844
October	704	655	71	68	211	205	48	47	21,431	18,904
November	639	563	71	58	198	157	42	39	18,943	17,530
December	536	433	62	51	180	120	41	33	16,308	13,936
1957: January	459	329	57	48	164	107	38	34	15,449	14,422
February	420	388	53	46	146	110	36	33	13,726	12,602
March	491	476	61	54	152	132	33	34	14,810	15,048
April	561	548	55	50	151	138	38	37	15,663	15,873
May	592	613	57	54	160	151	39	39	16,517	16,485
June	577	567	58	56	150	152	41	41	16,050	16,157
July	593	609	62	58	154	154	45	44	15,465	15,939
August	625	634	54	51	158	169	45	43	16,957	17,503
September	584	570	46	46	144	150	44	41	16,638	16,324
	Percent change									
September, 1956-57	-11	- 8	-36	-25	-25	-19	- 6	- 4	-12	- 9
First 9 mos., 1956-57	-20	-16	-23	-19	-12	-19	-19	-17	-25	-21

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the Bureau of the Census.

Table F-8: Clay Construction Products: Production and Shipments, by Census Region [1]

	PRODUCTION			SHIPMENTS		
	1957			1957		
	Sept.	Aug.	July	Sept.	Aug.	July
	Brick, common and face (*thousands*)					
U. S. TOTAL	583,867	625,020	593,044	569,820	634,291	609,478
New England	13,702	14,621	15,346	12,656	13,794	13,707
Middle Atlantic	91,670	94,677	84,313	92,945	102,537	95,622
East North Central	142,777	143,214	127,802	140,790	149,315	141,329
West North Central	30,520	31,301	31,493	30,484	33,136	31,150
South Atlantic	124,982	140,828	136,872	121,595	143,074	139,887
East South Central	58,257	64,456	64,717	58,431	68,848	64,416
West South Central	62,097	66,431	65,562	60,277	69,839	67,921
Mountain	27,485	28,359	27,486	26,613	27,841	26,082
Pacific	32,377	41,133	39,453	26,029	25,907	29,364
	Structural clay tile (*tons*)					
U. S. TOTAL	46,163	54,320	62,183	46,143	50,904	57,873
Middle Atlantic	6,929	6,851	7,717	7,463	7,336	7,607
East North Central	2,542	5,243	6,141	2,804	4,388	5,533
West North Central	7,208	9,912	10,995	7,762	8,424	8,552
South Atlantic	7,050	9,254	12,838	7,433	8,926	12,536
East South Central	1,252	1,460	1,393	1,070	1,496	1,290
West South Central	17,064	19,723	20,250	16,790	18,186	20,091
Mountain & Pacific	4,118	1,877	2,849	2,821	2,148	2,264
	Vitrified clay sewer pipe (*tons*)					
U. S. TOTAL	143,587	157,908	153,639	150,045	168,799	153,730
Middle Atlantic	12,448	13,878	16,385	15,555	15,418	15,743
East North Central	53,832	62,630	58,727	58,782	71,049	63,590
West North Central	16,224	18,064	18,567	15,705	20,106	18,970
South Atlantic	12,439	12,829	9,227	11,886	12,531	9,296
E. & W. South Central	20,821	20,069	22,737	19,074	23,697	21,750
Mountain	4,386	4,518	4,338	4,131	3,724	3,841
Pacific	23,437	25,920	23,658	24,912	22,274	20,540

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the Bureau of the Census. [1] Composition of regions, and nonfarm population distribution by region, are shown below table A-2.

Chart 13.

Clay Construction Products

Index of Production

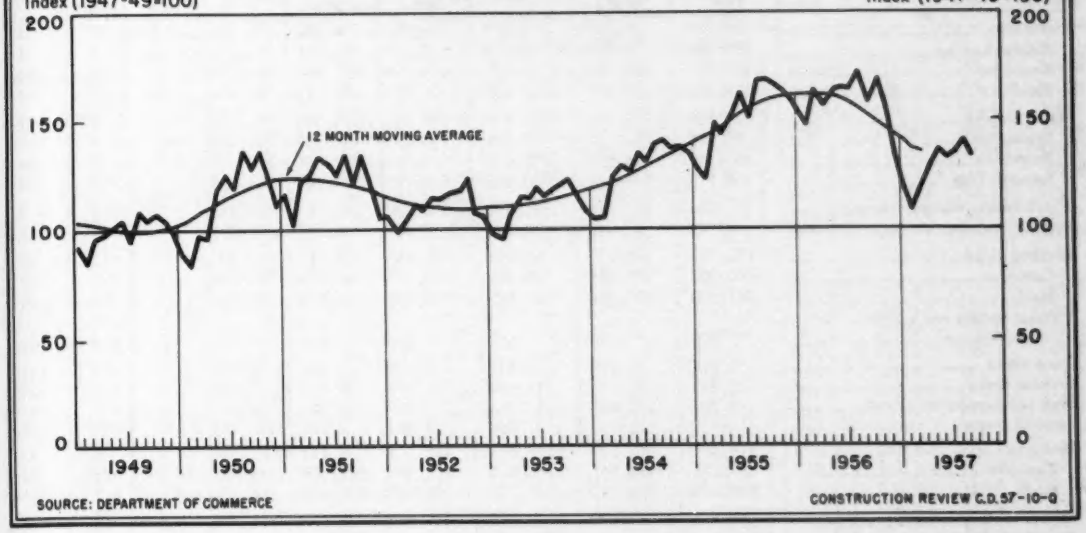


Table F-9: Heating and Plumbing Equipment: Shipments and Stocks

Period	Gas water heaters (Thousands of units)		C. I. convectors and radiators (Thousand square feet)		Warm air furnaces (Thousands of units)		Floor and wall furnaces (Thousands of units)		Residential oil burners [1] (Thousands of units)
	Shipments	Stocks*	Shipments	Stocks*	Shipments	Stocks*	Shipments	Stocks*	Shipments
1947-49 average	1,818	67	50,980	4,377	794	69	552	44	541
Year: 1954	2,445	103	28,941	5,434	1,152	130	610	74	516
1955	2,634	188	30,863	4,884	1,406	208	615	73	610
1956	2,712	134	29,567	3,810	1,355	218	492	70	532
12 months ending:									
June 1957	2,565	--	28,244	--	1,233	--	458	--	486
July 1957	2,522	--	27,888	--	1,199	--	449	--	478
August 1957	2,486	--	26,761	--	1,143	--	438	--	459
September 1957	(2)	--	25,962	--	1,118	--	434	--	437
1956: September	221	99	3,350	5,277	166	231	57	66	65
October	230	90	4,034	4,263	143	225	63	62	72
November	185	82	2,808	4,074	107	214	45	63	44
December	156	90	1,905	3,878	76	218	29	70	28
1957: January	210	76	1,712	4,139	76	195	30	67	30
February	202	78	1,797	4,362	67	207	31	60	27
March	222	62	1,803	4,750	75	214	27	63	26
April	233	59	1,723	4,887	74	228	29	61	30
May	228	61	1,507	5,435	74	235	26	63	30
June	206	90	2,230	5,163	85	232	30	63	34
July	188	89	1,769	4,745	86	229	32	69	34
August	206	90	2,123	4,896	115	199	39	72	40
September	(2)	(2)	2,551	4,571	141	177	53	65	43
	Percent change								
September, 1956-57	--	--	-24	-13	-15	-23	-6	-2	-34
First 9 mos., 1956-57	--	--	-17	--	-23	--	-16	--	-25

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the Bureau of the Census. * As of end of period.

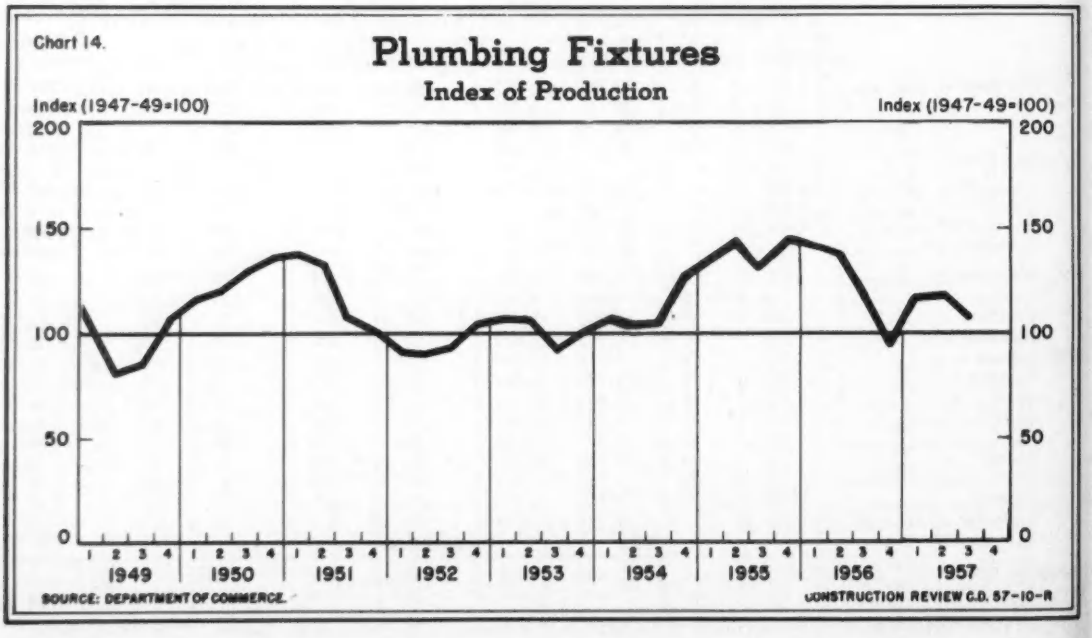
[1] Sold separately. [2] Not available.

(NOTE: Table F-10, Imports and Exports of Selected Construction Materials, is shown quarterly in the February, May, August, and November issues.)

Table F-11: Plumbing Fixtures: Production, Shipments, and Stocks

Type of fixture	Number of fixtures						Percent change, 3d quarter 1956-57		
	3d quarter 1957			3d quarter 1956					
	Production	Shipments	Stocks*	Production	Shipments	Stocks*	Production	Shipments	Stocks*
Lavatories	800,992	899,068	513,889	874,517	1,004,507	518,116	- 8	-10	- 1
Vitreous china	483,994	528,254	342,508	539,759	543,361	242,230	-10	- 3	+41
Cast-iron	259,767	302,987	138,035	269,228	377,383	214,252	- 4	-20	-36
Steel	57,231	67,827	33,346	65,530	83,763	61,634	-13	-19	-46
Water closets	1,079,508	1,152,182	428,055	1,189,791	1,173,509	351,166	- 9	- 2	+22
Syphon jet	89,598	134,015	89,936	150,693	146,207	61,003	-41	- 8	+47
Washdown	481,340	491,823	158,693	521,053	508,300	127,042	- 8	- 3	+25
Reverse trap	508,570	526,344	179,426	518,045	519,002	163,121	- 2	+ 1	+10
Flush tanks, vitreous china	932,166	969,919	341,792	1,000,230	991,325	319,482	- 7	- 2	+ 7
Urinals, vitreous china	41,739	47,940	28,845	39,007	42,197	12,308	+ 7	+14	+134
Kitchen sinks	452,915	505,075	335,034	509,361	570,713	437,892	-11	-12	-23
Cast-iron	160,967	195,223	121,681	180,075	218,414	181,918	-11	-11	-33
Steel	291,020	309,076	212,696	328,710	351,561	255,009	-11	-12	-17
Other metals and glazed earthenware[1]	928	776	657	576	738	965	+61	+ 5	-32
Wash sinks	5,871	6,499	6,333	4,920	5,442	3,938	+19	+19	+61
Service sinks	22,813	23,085	13,304	21,299	25,152	17,348	+ 7	- 8	-23
Sink and laundry tray comb.	17,202	20,880	15,034	23,387	24,911	26,084	-26	-16	-42
Laundry trays	19,320	22,943	14,668	27,084	29,627	20,782	-29	-23	-29
Bathtubs	416,444	487,120	162,003	446,618	596,400	233,188	- 7	-18	-31
Cast-iron	267,113	320,965	126,901	292,086	418,301	178,827	- 9	-23	-29
Steel	149,331	166,155	35,102	154,532	178,099	54,361	- 3	- 7	-35
Shower stalls, including receptors	51,313	52,298	12,062	53,899	60,317	15,076	- 5	-13	-20

Source: Department of Commerce. * As of end of period. [1] Includes vitreous china.



Part G--Employment

Table G-1: Contract Construction: Employment by Type of Contractor

Period	All contractors	Building contractors						Nonbuilding contractors		
		All building contractors	General contractors	Special trades contractors: All special trades	Plumbing and heating	Painting and decorating	Electrical work	Other trades	All nonbuilding	Highway and street	Other nonbuilding
	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES *(in thousands)*										
Year: 1948	2,169.0	1,753.0	807.0	946.0	238.2	124.9	123.2	459.8	416.0	172.1	243.8
1949	2,165.0	1,736.0	779.0	957.0	241.7	123.4	122.1	469.5	428.0	178.1	250.3
1950	2,333.0	1,885.0	844.0	1,041.0	263.1	130.8	123.4	524.0	448.0	183.0	265.2
1951	2,603.0	2,109.0	957.6	1,151.7	286.9	155.7	140.5	568.7	493.0	201.3	291.9
1952	2,634.0	2,119.0	948.3	1,170.8	287.7	156.5	155.7	570.9	514.0	209.4	305.0
1953	2,622.0	2,109.0	934.0	1,175.1	288.9	148.1	159.7	578.4	513.0	214.9	297.8
1954	2,593.0	2,090.0	885.7	1,204.0	295.7	143.8	164.4	600.1	503.0	217.4	285.6
1955	2,759.0	2,243.0	922.6	1,320.8	317.0	162.3	168.4	673.1	516.0	232.4	284.0
1956	2,993.0	2,387.0	995.1	1,391.8	334.0	179.5	198.1	680.2	606.0	263.3	342.6
1956: Sept.	3,342.0	2,627.0	1,116.5	1,510.9	355.2	214.0	221.2	720.5	715.0	324.2	391.2
Oct.	3,296.0	2,598.0	1,099.1	1,498.7	355.9	203.8	226.4	712.6	698.0	309.7	388.5
Nov.	3,174.0	2,527.0	1,054.7	1,472.5	351.1	192.0	226.4	703.0	647.0	274.1	372.8
Dec.	2,997.0	2,417.0	1,001.6	1,415.5	345.7	176.4	228.7	664.7	580.0	233.3	346.9
1957: Jan.	2,667.0	2,165.0	885.7	1,279.5	335.1	151.5	223.2	569.7	502.0	191.5	310.4
Feb.	2,673.0	2,177.0	878.2	1,298.5	331.5	148.9	221.0	597.1	496.0	184.9	310.6
Mar.	2,756.0	2,242.0	898.7	1,343.3	331.8	159.0	219.5	633.0	514.0	199.9	314.1
Apr.	2,906.0	2,334.0	944.6	1,389.5	334.6	176.5	218.2	660.2	572.0	237.3	334.7
May	3,082.0	2,419.0	977.5	1,441.1	333.7	190.5	223.5	693.4	663.0	296.2	366.8
June	3,232.0	2,518.0	1,005.5	1,512.5	342.7	205.2	237.2	727.4	714.0	321.5	392.0
July	3,275.0	2,547.0	1,039.8	1,507.1	332.6	226.5	241.2	706.8	728.0	331.0	397.4
Aug.	3,305.0	2,567.0	1,030.2	1,537.0	344.2	226.6	242.7	723.5	738.0	340.4	397.4
Sept.	3,287.0	2,555.0	1,009.6	1,545.1	351.7	221.1	239.7	732.6	732.0	334.3	397.5
Oct.	*3,205.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	Percent change										
Aug.-Sept., 1957	-0.5	-0.5	-2.0	+0.5	+2.2	-2.4	-1.2	+1.3	-0.8	-1.8	(2)
Sept., 1956-57	-1.6	-2.7	-9.6	+2.3	-1.0	+3.3	+8.4	+1.7	+2.4	+3.1	+1.6

Source: Department of Labor. * Percent change: Sept.-Oct. 1957, -2.5; Oct. 1956-57, -2.8. [1] Not yet available. [2] Change of less than one-half of 1 percent.

Table G-2: Contract Construction: Number of Employees and Indexes of Employment (Seasonally Adjusted)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES *(in thousands, seasonally adjusted)*												
1948	2,120	2,015	2,065	2,105	2,136	2,184	2,199	2,212	2,220	2,229	2,249	2,251	2,169
1949	2,222	2,171	2,146	2,128	2,124	2,130	2,157	2,176	2,197	2,192	2,190	2,141	2,165
1950	2,119	2,101	2,105	2,173	2,236	2,337	2,405	2,451	2,473	2,502	2,517	2,471	2,333
1951	2,526	2,521	2,569	2,593	2,596	2,613	2,633	2,641	2,630	2,653	2,606	2,620	2,608
1952	2,599	2,624	2,588	2,586	2,597	2,645	2,658	2,672	2,682	2,648	2,650	2,632	2,634
1953	2,647	2,669	2,653	2,638	2,613	2,598	2,588	2,596	2,612	2,632	2,623	2,626	2,622
1954	2,533	2,583	2,600	2,614	2,603	2,599	2,591	2,594	2,586	2,584	2,618	2,615	2,593
1955	2,624	2,618	2,703	2,759	2,813	2,823	2,829	2,813	2,810	2,777	2,760	2,750	2,759
1956	2,768	2,802	2,834	2,902	2,985	3,113	3,043	3,083	3,080	3,080	3,067	3,074	2,993
1957	2,963	3,020	3,062	3,059	3,097	3,108	3,061	3,032	3,029	2,995			
	INDEXES *(1947-49=100)* OF EMPLOYMENT *(seasonally adjusted)*[1]												
1948	100.7	95.7	98.1	100.0	101.5	103.8	104.5	105.1	105.5	105.9	106.8	106.9	103.0
1949	105.6	103.1	101.9	101.1	100.9	101.2	102.5	103.4	104.4	104.1	104.0	101.7	102.9
1950	100.7	99.8	100.0	103.2	106.2	111.0	114.3	116.4	117.5	118.9	119.6	117.4	110.8
1951	120.0	119.8	122.0	123.2	123.3	124.1	125.1	125.5	124.9	126.0	123.8	124.5	123.7
1952	123.5	124.7	122.9	122.9	123.4	125.7	126.3	126.9	127.4	125.8	125.9	125.0	125.1
1953	125.7	126.8	126.0	125.3	124.1	123.4	122.9	123.3	124.1	125.0	124.6	124.8	124.6
1954	120.3	122.7	123.5	124.2	123.7	123.5	123.1	123.2	122.9	122.8	124.4	124.2	123.2
1955	124.7	124.4	128.4	131.1	133.6	134.1	134.4	133.6	133.5	131.9	131.1	130.6	131.1
1956	131.5	133.1	134.6	137.9	141.8	147.9	144.6	146.5	146.3	146.3	145.7	146.0	142.2
1957	140.8	143.5	145.5	145.3	147.1	147.6	145.4	144.0	143.9	142.3			

Source: Department of Labor. [1] Indexes for months before January 1953 are based on seasonally adjusted employment data derived by the Federal Reserve Board.

Table G-3: Contract Construction: Employment, by State

State	Number of employees (in thousands)											Percent change, Sept. 1956-57
	1957								1954	1955	1956	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	
Alabama	41.2	41.1	41.6	42.3	43.4	42.5	43.2	40.6	33.3	35.2	41.9	- 3
Arizona[1]	21.8	21.9	21.4	21.2	21.5	22.3	23.0	23.2	17.7	20.7	22.3	+ 4
Arkansas	13.5	14.3	15.0	17.0	18.3	20.8	21.5	21.1	16.5	17.5	17.2	+23
California	272.2	268.7	272.5	277.5	284.5	266.4	261.8	282.0	260.2	287.3	299.5	- 6
Colorado	28.0	27.5	26.0	27.8	31.3	33.2	33.5	34.0	29.0	33.4	36.2	- 6
Connecticut[2]	42.8	43.5	45.7	49.9	52.5	53.1	55.1	54.7	44.3	51.6	53.1	+ 3
Delaware	12.0	12.0	12.7	12.6	12.4	11.9	12.3	12.3	11.3	15.1	19.5	-37
District of Columbia	16.9	17.3	17.7	18.1	17.8	18.0	18.2	18.2	18.1	17.9	18.2	0
Florida	109.3	107.9	107.9	108.9	111.8	114.1	117.9	119.2	86.8	104.2	115.0	+ 4
Georgia	50.1	50.7	54.2	55.2	58.3	59.1	60.6	58.5	48.6	52.4	56.2	+ 4
Idaho[1]	6.9	7.9	9.2	10.1	10.8	11.2	9.9	10.0	10.5	10.6	11.9	-16
Illinois	173.1	181.6	193.4	203.8	213.2	218.8	220.5	217.6	180.8	186.8	203.3	+ 7
Indiana	58.5	61.7	63.3	68.3	69.8	73.9	75.6	73.8	62.9	80.0	83.2	-11
Iowa	30.1	31.6	34.6	37.0	41.3	42.8	42.0	(3)	40.1	41.1	43.9	--
Kansas[1]	29.0	31.4	32.9	34.6	38.4	41.9	43.6	42.1	40.8	44.2	39.9	+ 6
Kentucky[3]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	65.1	66.8	69.0	66.6	69.5	72.0	72.6	71.6	53.2	55.4	61.6	+16
Maine	10.0	9.8	10.6	13.1	14.7	15.0	14.7	14.5	16.6	15.3	15.2	- 5
Maryland	60.6	63.0	56.8	62.3	70.1	72.5	72.2	71.3	60.6	70.0	77.0	- 7
Massachusetts	65.8	68.7	78.9	84.7	87.7	89.9	91.0	89.9	77.8	88.1	91.6	- 2
Michigan	102.0	103.7	106.3	113.1	112.2	115.2	117.2	119.2	132.4	130.9	136.2	-12
Minnesota	43.2	43.4	47.5	56.9	61.3	67.1	69.2	67.8	64.9	73.3	68.4	- 1
Mississippi	13.9	13.7	14.4	15.9	15.9	16.5	17.2	17.5	17.3	20.2	17.4	+ 1
Missouri	65.6	68.2	67.1	67.8	69.3	72.2	74.0	72.7	72.8	79.4	76.2	- 5
Montana	8.4	8.7	10.7	13.5	14.4	15.1	15.2	15.2	13.6	13.0	15.4	- 1
Nebraska	16.8	18.2	19.1	19.7	21.4	22.2	21.8	21.5	25.3	26.2	23.6	- 9
Nevada	6.3	7.1	7.4	8.5	8.4	8.2	8.2	7.8	9.7	9.6	7.1	+10
New Hampshire	6.9	7.3	7.9	9.1	10.0	10.5	10.5	10.3	10.5	11.6	10.4	- 1
New Jersey	92.8	98.7	107.7	108.8	108.9	112.6	112.7	112.9	101.2	111.4	114.9	- 2
New Mexico	14.5	15.3	16.1	15.4	15.9	16.0	15.6	15.8	14.9	15.6	15.3	+ 3
New York	221.6	234.3	249.7	265.8	275.1	276.1	277.4	280.1	249.8	266.2	273.6	+ 2
North Carolina	50.9	51.6	52.9	54.3	55.5	56.1	55.4	53.9	50.8	57.1	59.5	- 9
North Dakota	5.6	5.7	7.9	10.8	12.5	13.7	14.1	13.9	13.9	12.3	12.9	+ 8
Ohio	147.3	154.3	160.6	173.3	179.9	187.9	195.7	190.7	185.7	183.4	177.3	+ 8
Oklahoma	34.1	34.8	35.2	36.3	37.6	38.9	39.7	39.3	32.4	35.4	38.0	+ 3
Oregon	21.3	20.9	22.5	24.0	25.4	27.2	27.9	27.9	26.1	27.4	29.2	- 4
Pennsylvania	147.2	156.0	168.2	178.1	184.5	184.2	188.2	187.3	188.7	199.6	200.8	- 7
Rhode Island	14.7	16.2	19.1	17.4	19.2	20.0	19.3	19.1	17.2	19.0	18.6	+ 3
South Carolina	26.8	27.5	28.7	28.5	28.6	28.9	28.9	28.7	35.2	30.4	29.4	- 2
South Dakota	6.7	7.2	8.7	9.8	11.5	11.7	11.9	10.8	11.8	11.9	12.9	-16
Tennessee	37.6	38.5	39.9	41.4	42.1	43.5	43.3	42.3	59.0	47.9	47.1	-10
Texas	163.8	163.4	161.4	160.5	169.3	174.5	174.4	170.8	150.7	162.5	169.7	+ 1
Utah	12.6	13.6	15.4	16.8	18.1	19.2	18.3	17.3	14.0	18.4	18.9	- 8
Vermont	3.5	3.6	4.0	4.8	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.5	4.9	5.3	5.5	0
Virginia	70.1	72.9	77.0	80.8	82.2	84.2	84.2	82.0	59.9	65.5	74.2	+11
Washington	37.5	40.2	42.8	44.2	45.2	46.8	48.4	48.2	53.0	52.2	50.1	- 4
West Virginia	21.7	24.1	24.6	25.8	26.8	27.9	28.9	28.1	19.8	23.4	25.2	+12
Wisconsin	50.2	50.0	52.4	57.5	58.7	64.2	65.5	64.8	56.8	65.3	66.3	- 2
Wyoming	4.8	5.6	5.9	6.6	8.1	8.7	8.9	8.5	7.8	8.2	8.8	- 3

Source: Department of Labor. [1] Data revised from January 1956. Revised statistics for months not shown here are available on request.
[2] Includes a small number of employees in mining. [3] Not available.

Table G-4: Contract Construction: Employment in Selected Areas

Area	Number of employees *(in thousands)*											Percent change, Sept. 1956-57
	1957								1954	1955	1956	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N. Y.	6.8	6.8	7.7	8.6	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.6	8.0	7.6	7.9	+ 9
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	4.5	4.6	5.0	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.1	4.9	5.2	4.6	+11
Atlanta, Ga. [1]	17.1	17.4	19.2	19.6	21.0	21.0	21.9	21.0	17.3	19.8	19.8	+ 6
Baltimore, Md.	39.7	41.2	34.2	38.0	42.8	44.3	44.2	43.9	38.0	43.1	47.3	- 7
Baton Rouge, La.	7.4	7.3	7.6	8.1	8.0	8.9	9.0	9.4	6.0	5.3	6.6	+42
Binghamton, N. Y.	1.9	2.0	2.3	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.4	0
Birmingham, Ala.	12.9	13.0	13.7	14.4	14.9	15.1	15.1	9.7	10.5	11.5	13.3	-27
Boise, Idaho [2]	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.2	- 9
Boston, Mass.	38.4	41.2	46.2	49.2	51.2	52.8	52.4	52.0	44.8	49.1	52.5	- 1
Bridgeport, Conn. [3]	5.1	5.5	5.9	6.4	6.7	7.2	7.2	7.2	6.0	6.4	6.6	+ 9
Buffalo, N. Y.	18.6	19.3	20.4	22.9	23.8	25.3	27.3	26.3	21.6	21.9	24.9	+ 6
Casper, Wyo. [2]	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.5	1.3	1.7	+47
Charleston, S. C.	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.1	4.0	3.6	0
Charleston, W. Va.	4.3	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.3	5.9	4.3	5.3	0
Charlotte, N. C.	7.9	8.0	8.3	8.7	9.0	9.3	9.1	9.2	7.0	8.9	9.1	+ 1
Chattanooga, Tenn.	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.5	4.7	4.8	3.7	- 5
Chicago, Ill.	122.1	125.8	128.3	133.0	138.2	141.4	143.1	139.0	114.9	125.9	140.3	- 1
Denver, Colo.	18.5	18.2	17.3	17.5	20.4	21.2	21.7	21.5	18.8	20.6	22.3	- 4
Des Moines, Iowa	4.1	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.8	6.0	5.9	(4)	5.7	5.4	6.0	--
Detroit, Mich.	58.4	59.3	60.6	64.3	64.6	65.2	66.0	66.2	74.3	74.5	75.5	-12
Duluth, Minn.	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	2.7	2.8	3.2	+22
Evansville, Ind. [5]	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.3	3.8	4.4	4.5	- 4
Fargo, N. D.	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.3	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.2	2.2	2.5	2.7	+19
Fort Wayne, Ind.	2.7	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.6	4.1	3.8	-16
Great Falls, Mont.	1.1	1.2	1.6	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.2	1.7	2.0	2.3	- 4
Harrisburg, Pa.	5.7	6.3	6.8	7.2	7.7	8.1	8.8	8.7	8.1	8.2	8.5	+ 2
Hartford, Conn. [3]	9.1	9.2	9.9	10.8	11.7	11.7	12.7	12.4	10.0	10.7	11.4	+ 9
Indianapolis, Ind.	12.2	12.7	12.9	13.2	13.4	14.4	14.5	14.7	12.9	15.0	14.9	- 1
Jackson, Miss.	3.5	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.1	--	5.2	4.1	0
Jacksonville, Fla.	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.4	9.8	9.7	10.4	9.6	9.5	+ 2
Kansas City, Mo.	18.2	17.9	17.2	16.4	15.8	(4)	(4)	(4)	21.4	21.1	19.9	--
Knoxville, Tenn.	6.9	7.0	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.4	6.4	6.3	17.1	8.1	7.3	-14
Lewiston, Maine	.9	.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.3	-15
Little Rock-N. Little Rock, Ark.	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.2	4.6	5.7	6.1	6.2	5.4	6.0	5.6	+11
Los Angeles, Calif.	124.9	125.5	122.5	123.3	126.7	107.9	104.6	124.1	120.6	136.0	135.8	- 9
Louisville, Ky.	12.5	13.1	13.2	15.4	16.0	15.9	16.9	(4)	16.8	16.9	16.5	--
Manchester, N. H.	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.3	0
Memphis, Tenn.	7.5	7.4	7.9	8.3	8.8	9.5	9.5	9.6	10.7	11.3	9.3	+ 3
Miami, Fla.	22.9	22.9	23.5	23.9	24.8	24.8	25.8	25.8	22.2	26.8	27.0	- 4
Milwaukee, Wis.	21.4	21.1	22.0	22.9	23.7	25.4	25.9	25.6	19.9	23.7	26.1	- 2
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	22.2	22.2	24.1	27.4	29.0	29.9	30.6	29.8	30.6	32.1	30.7	- 3
Mobile, Ala.	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	3.5	5.3	5.1	0
Nashville, Tenn.	6.0	6.3	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.8	7.1	7.0	7.5	7.6	7.6	- 8
New Bedford, Mass.	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.5	+ 7
New Britain, Conn. [3]	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.6	+ 6
New Haven, Conn. [3]	7.2	7.3	7.8	8.2	8.7	9.2	9.4	9.4	6.5	7.3	8.2	+15
New Orleans, La.	20.9	20.3	20.3	20.2	20.0	20.1	20.2	20.0	20.6	17.7	16.4	+22
New York-Northeastern N. Jersey	203.2	216.2	231.6	241.2	242.6	235.7	236.2	240.6	223.4	242.1	249.8	- 4
Newark-Jersey City, N. J.	30.2	31.4	34.5	34.5	34.6	35.1	35.3	35.8	33.1	36.1	38.8	- 8
Paterson, N. J.	23.1	24.0	26.0	27.7	27.8	28.2	28.5	29.4	26.6	27.6	28.4	+ 4
Perth Amboy, N. J.	7.5	8.4	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.3	7.8	7.6	9.0	10.6	-26
Nassau-Suffolk Counties, N. Y.	22.0	25.0	27.0	29.1	29.4	27.4	26.7	27.9	29.7	32.7	34.3	-19
New York, N. Y.	104.8	111.2	116.5	120.2	121.4	116.4	118.0	121.2	107.1	113.7	114.3	+ 6
Westchester County, N. Y.	14.5	14.9	16.9	19.1	18.8	18.1	17.4	16.6	17.1	19.9	20.9	-21

See footnotes at end of table.

Table G-4: Contract Construction: Employment in Selected Areas—Continued

Area	Number of employees (*in thousands*)											Percent change, Sept. 1956-57
	1957								1954	1955	1956	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	
Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.	12.6	12.8	13.7	14.6	14.7	15.4	15.7	15.2	11.9	11.4	13.2	+15
Oklahoma City, Okla.	9.5	9.7	9.7	9.8	10.0	10.4	10.3	10.3	9.8	10.6	11.1	- 7
Omaha, Nebr.	7.2	7.6	8.0	8.2	8.6	9.0	8.9	9.0	8.9	9.8	9.9	- 9
Peoria, Ill.	4.3	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.9	5.2	5.0	(4)	5.0	5.7	5.4	--
Phoenix, Ariz. [2]	11.6	11.6	10.9	10.8	10.7	11.2	11.3	11.3	8.8	10.4	11.2	+ 1
Pittsburgh, Pa. [6]	36.5	38.3	40.9	43.1	46.0	44.1	46.9	46.0	38.7	45.4	45.6	+ 1
Portland, Maine	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	4.2	4.1	4.4	-16
Portland, Oreg.	12.6	12.6	13.4	13.8	14.8	15.0	15.1	15.1	14.4	15.7	15.9	- 5
Providence, R. I.	13.0	14.3	17.0	15.4	17.0	17.7	17.1	16.9	15.2	16.8	16.5	+ 2
Racine, Wis.	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.4	- 4
Reno, Nev. [2]	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.9	2.4	2.7	2.5	+16
Richmond, Va.	11.1	11.6	12.2	12.7	13.1	13.5	13.6	13.2	9.9	11.5	12.3	+ 7
Rochester, N. Y.	8.2	8.5	9.4	9.9	11.0	11.4	11.5	11.6	10.2	10.6	11.4	+ 2
Rockford, Ill. [3]	3.5	3.5	3.9	3.9	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.0	4.3	4.7	0
Sacramento, Calif.	8.8	8.1	9.1	9.3	9.7	10.0	10.4	10.4	9.2	9.6	10.3	+ 1
St. Louis, Mo.	36.8	39.4	39.5	41.2	43.0	42.4	42.7	42.7	44.5	47.0	44.8	- 5
Salt Lake City, Utah	6.8	7.3	8.1	8.9	9.1	9.3	9.3	9.2	8.3	9.7	10.1	- 9
San Diego, Calif.	14.5	14.4	14.0	14.0	13.8	12.9	12.5	13.9	12.1	13.4	14.4	- 3
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	54.9	53.5	55.1	55.6	57.7	58.1	56.6	55.2	60.6	63.1	64.5	-14
San Jose, Calif.	9.4	9.1	9.8	9.8	10.2	10.5	11.0	10.7	10.1	11.0	11.6	- 8
Savannah, Ga.	3.6	3.7	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1	2.6	3.1	4.1	0
Seattle, Wash.	14.0	14.8	15.9	16.8	17.0	17.8	18.0	18.1	13.8	16.4	17.4	+ 4
Sioux Falls, S. D.	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	--	2.4	2.0	-10
South Bend, Ind.	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	4.4	3.8	-13
Spokane, Wash.	3.1	3.5	3.9	4.1	4.5	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.7	5.0	5.9	-20
Springfield-Holyoke, Mass.	5.6	6.1	6.7	7.4	7.6	7.9	7.8	7.9	6.7	8.5	8.4	- 6
Stamford, Conn. [3]	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	3.5	4.1	4.6	+11
Syracuse, N. Y.	5.9	5.8	6.0	6.5	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.3	8.4	7.4	8.0	- 9
Tacoma, Wash.	3.4	3.5	3.9	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.0	4.6	4.3	+ 9
Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.	17.7	18.0	17.6	17.5	17.7	17.8	17.9	17.9	13.8	14.7	16.5	+ 8
Topeka, Kans. [2]	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.7	5.5	6.4	6.5	6.4	3.1	3.3	4.4	+45
Trenton, N. J.	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.7	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.5	3.9	4.3	4.0	-13
Tucson, Ariz. [2]	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.3	3.8	4.8	5.2	+ 2
Tulsa, Okla.	9.3	9.0	9.0	9.2	8.4	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.4	8.5	10.2	-15
Utica-Rome, N. Y.	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.6	4.2	5.0	5.5	5.2	4.0	3.7	3.3	+58
Washington, D. C.	38.1	39.4	40.3	41.3	40.8	41.1	41.2	40.8	40.8	44.8	44.4	- 8
Waterbury, Conn. [3]	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.0	3.4	2.4	+ 8
Wheeling-Steubenville, W. Va.	5.5	5.9	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.9	6.8	6.8	4.6	5.2	5.8	+17
Wichita, Kans. [2]	6.4	6.8	6.8	7.2	7.6	7.7	8.1	7.9	8.2	8.9	8.4	- 6
Wilmington, Del.	10.5	10.4	10.8	10.7	10.5	10.1	10.4	10.4	--	13.0	17.2	-40
Worcester, Mass.	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.0	4.9	4.8	- 2

Source: Department of Labor. [1] Data from January 1956 not comparable with previous periods because area was redefined (and data correspondingly revised) to include Clayton Co. as well as Cobb, DeKalb, and Fulton Cos. [2] Data revised from January 1956. [3] Includes a small number of employees in mining. [4] Not available. [5] Data from January 1955 not comparable with previous periods because area was redefined (and data correspondingly revised) to include Henderson Co., Ky. as well as Vanderburgh Co., Ind. [6] Data revised from January 1952.
NOTE: Revised statistics for months not shown here are available upon request.

Table G-5: Contract Construction: Indexes of Aggregate Weekly Man-Hours

(1947-49=100)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
1948	89.6	81.3	86.7	95.0	102.2	111.9	115.1	117.3	116.2	113.3	106.6	105.4	103.4
1949	94.2	88.9	89.2	95.0	103.1	106.8	110.5	114.2	111.5	111.4	104.4	94.9	102.0
1950	84.6	79.5	83.7	95.8	106.1	116.7	122.1	129.5	126.1	128.9	123.9	112.7	109.1
1951	106.4	99.3	105.4	116.9	126.4	131.8	137.7	141.1	138.5	139.8	124.2	121.6	124.1
1952	111.1	112.3	108.3	117.5	125.4	136.8	138.9	143.2	144.0	139.9	128.2	123.9	127.5
1953	109.1	108.7	109.1	115.8	122.6	130.4	132.0	137.2	131.7	136.7	126.7	117.2	123.1
1954	95.5	102.8	106.4	113.5	120.3	128.0	131.4	134.0	128.6	128.6	123.3	114.4	118.9
1955	101.4	98.6	108.4	115.8	129.8	137.0	144.0	144.3	146.6	138.3	125.6	121.1	125.9
1956	108.1	108.5	109.2	124.0	137.4	154.3	154.6	161.1	160.7	157.7	144.2	135.9	138.0
1957	112.0	119.8	123.0	131.1	141.4	151.5	154.1	157.4	153.8	149.7			

Source: Department of Labor.

Chart 15.

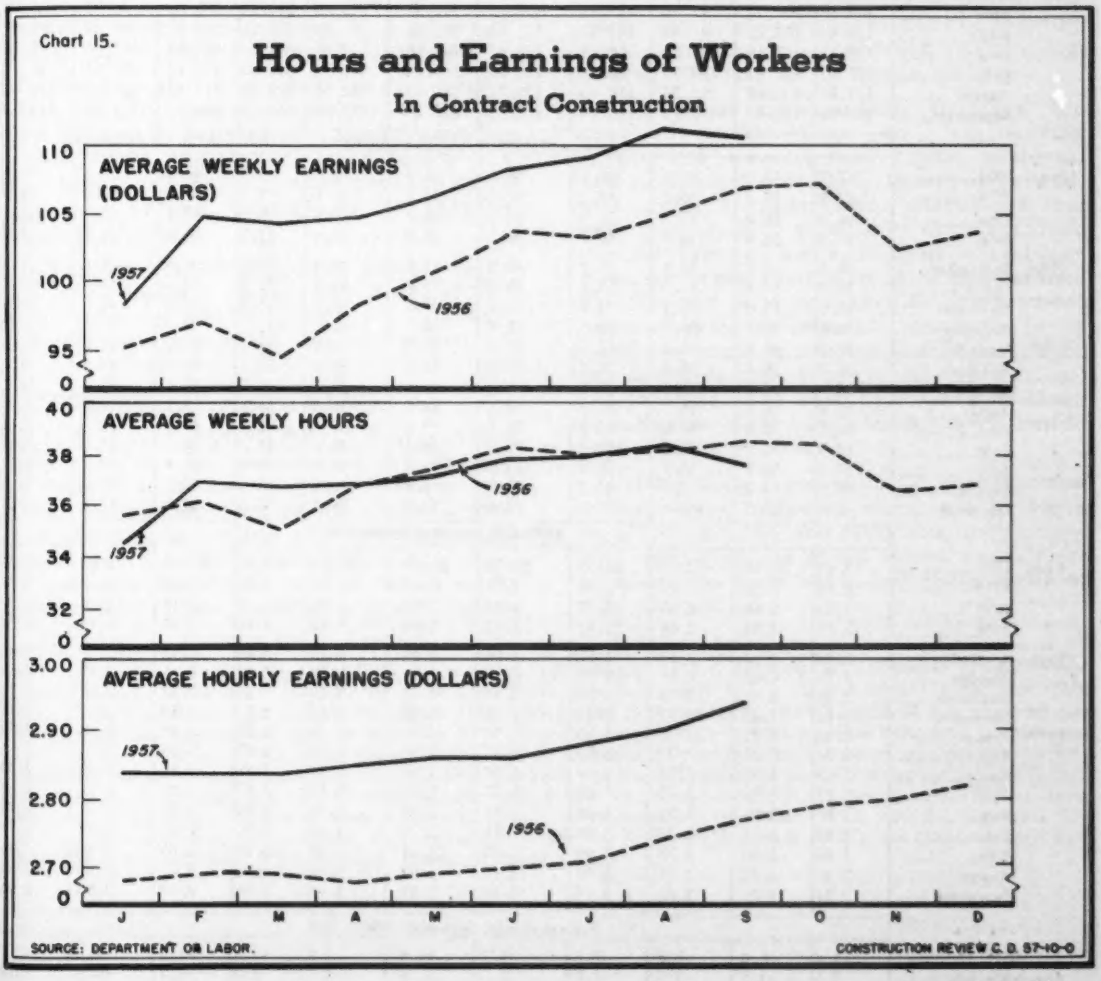


Table G-6: Contract Construction: Hours and Gross Earnings of Construction Workers

Period	All construction	Building construction							Nonbuilding construction		
		All building contractors	General contractors	Special trades contractors					All nonbuilding	Highway and street	Other nonbuilding
				All special trades	Plumbing and heating	Painting and decorating	Electrical work	Other trades			
	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS										
Year: 1953	$91.61	$91.76	$87.75	$94.79	$98.30	$87.10	$111.61	$91.04	$90.27	$85.28	$93.85
1954	93.98	94.12	89.41	97.58	102.71	90.39	112.71	93.19	92.86	86.88	97.36
1955	95.94	96.29	90.22	100.83	106.40	94.38	116.52	96.21	95.11	91.27	98.50
1956	101.83	101.92	95.04	107.16	112.31	100.10	125.61	102.39	101.59	97.63	104.94
1956: September	106.92	106.22	99.06	111.97	115.03	103.24	131.78	107.22	108.28	106.12	110.27
October	107.14	106.96	99.80	112.05	115.41	104.11	130.87	107.67	108.12	106.52	109.75
November	102.48	102.75	96.21	108.00	112.57	98.36	124.97	103.08	100.84	95.41	105.30
December	103.78	104.91	96.48	111.14	117.56	100.74	129.82	140.73	99.96	90.94	106.23
1957: January	98.55	99.57	89.76	106.45	115.67	97.28	127.65	95.93	94.86	83.90	101.73
February	104.80	105.63	98.19	111.33	116.89	99.57	130.75	104.25	101.38	93.09	106.50
March	104.23	104.76	95.93	110.96	116.97	102.31	131.26	103.49	100.47	91.77	106.35
April	104.88	105.70	97.46	111.33	116.97	102.31	130.48	105.14	100.88	93.37	106.54
May	106.39	107.02	99.00	112.61	117.73	104.14	131.66	107.04	103.88	96.64	109.93
June	108.11	108.49	100.65	114.58	119.42	105.55	134.06	108.84	106.63	101.33	111.32
July	109.15	108.93	102.03	113.34	116.80	105.95	132.83	108.60	110.77	107.01	114.05
August	111.07	110.48	103.79	115.63	120.74	107.76	132.50	110.60	112.41	109.06	115.30
September	110.54	110.47	102.65	116.18	122.75	108.17	133.28	110.88	109.62	104.00	114.62
	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS										
Year: 1953	37.7	37.0	37.5	36.6	38.1	34.7	39.3	35.7	40.3	41.2	39.6
1954	37.0	36.2	36.2	36.2	37.9	34.5	38.6	35.3	40.2	40.6	39.9
1955	36.9	36.2	35.8	36.4	38.0	34.7	39.1	35.5	40.3	41.3	39.4
1956	37.3	36.4	36.0	36.7	38.2	35.0	39.5	35.8	40.8	41.9	39.9
1956: September	38.6	37.4	37.1	37.7	38.6	35.6	40.3	37.1	42.8	44.4	41.3
October	38.4	37.4	37.1	37.6	38.6	35.9	39.9	37.0	42.4	44.2	40.8
November	36.6	35.8	35.5	36.0	37.4	33.8	38.1	35.3	39.7	40.6	39.0
December	36.8	36.3	35.6	36.8	38.8	34.5	39.7	35.5	39.2	39.2	39.2
1957: January	34.7	34.1	33.0	34.9	37.8	33.2	38.8	32.3	37.2	36.8	37.4
February	36.9	36.3	36.1	36.5	38.2	34.1	39.5	35.1	39.6	40.3	39.3
March	36.7	36.0	35.4	36.5	38.1	34.8	39.3	35.2	39.4	39.9	39.1
April	36.8	36.2	35.7	36.5	38.1	34.8	39.3	35.4	39.1	39.9	38.6
May	37.2	36.4	36.0	36.8	38.1	35.3	39.3	35.8	39.8	40.1	39.4
June	37.8	36.9	36.6	37.2	38.4	35.3	39.9	36.4	40.7	41.7	39.9
July	37.9	36.8	36.7	36.8	37.8	35.2	39.3	36.2	41.8	43.5	40.3
August	38.3	37.2	37.2	37.3	38.7	35.8	39.2	36.5	42.1	43.8	40.6
September	37.6	36.7	36.4	37.0	38.6	35.7	39.2	36.0	40.6	41.6	39.8
	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS										
Year: 1953	$2.43	$2.48	$2.34	$2.59	$2.58	$2.51	$2.84	$2.55	$2.24	$2.07	$2.37
1954	2.54	2.60	2.47	2.69	2.71	2.62	2.92	2.64	2.31	2.14	2.44
1955	2.60	2.66	2.52	2.77	2.80	2.72	2.98	2.71	2.36	2.21	2.50
1956	2.73	2.80	2.64	2.92	2.94	2.86	3.18	2.86	2.49	2.33	2.63
1956: September	2.77	2.84	2.67	2.97	2.98	2.90	3.27	2.89	2.53	2.39	2.67
October	2.79	2.86	2.69	2.98	2.99	2.90	3.28	2.91	2.55	2.41	2.69
November	2.80	2.87	2.71	3.00	3.01	2.91	3.28	2.92	2.54	2.35	2.70
December	2.82	2.89	2.71	3.02	3.03	2.92	3.27	2.95	2.55	2.32	2.71
1957: January	2.84	2.92	2.72	3.05	3.06	2.93	3.29	2.97	2.55	2.28	2.72
February	2.84	2.91	2.72	3.05	3.06	2.92	3.31	2.97	2.56	2.31	2.71
March	2.84	2.91	2.71	3.04	3.07	2.94	3.34	2.94	2.55	2.30	2.72
April	2.85	2.92	2.73	3.05	3.07	2.94	3.32	2.97	2.58	2.34	2.76
May	2.86	2.94	2.75	3.06	3.09	2.95	3.35	2.99	2.61	2.41	2.79
June	2.86	2.94	2.75	3.08	3.11	2.99	3.36	2.99	2.62	2.43	2.79
July	2.88	2.96	2.78	3.08	3.09	3.01	3.38	3.00	2.65	2.46	2.83
August	2.90	2.97	2.79	3.10	3.12	3.01	3.38	3.03	2.67	2.49	2.84
September	2.94	3.01	2.82	3.14	3.18	3.03	3.40	3.08	2.70	2.50	2.88
	Percent change, September 1956 to 1957										
Avg. wkly. earnings	+3.4	+4.0	+3.6	+3.8	+6.7	+4.8	+1.1	+3.4	+1.2	-2.0	+3.9
Avg. wkly. hours	-2.6	-1.9	-1.9	-1.9	0	+.3	-2.7	-3.0	-5.1	-6.3	-3.6
Avg. hrly. earnings	+6.1	+6.0	+5.6	+5.7	+6.7	+4.5	+4.0	+6.6	+6.7	+4.6	+7.9

Source: Department of Labor.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Construction Review brings together under one cover virtually all of the Government's current statistics that pertain to construction. Published jointly by the U. S. Department of Commerce and the U. S. Department of Labor, this monthly report is designed to serve the wide variety of groups and individuals among businessmen, government officials, legislators, labor unions, research workers, and the general public who need a convenient reference to the many facets by which current trends in construction may be gaged.

The various measures of construction are shown in detail wherever possible, by type of construction, trade, or material, and in addition, by location. The Index to statistical tables is a guide to the detail provided by each tabulation.

Most of the statistical series shown are prepared separately or jointly by the two agencies responsible for this publication. The remainder, specifically accredited, originate in other governmental agencies or are contributed by private organizations. [1]

Almost all the statistics are presented on a monthly basis; the rest, quarterly. Except where noted, all data relate to the continental United States.

DEFINITION OF THE SERIES

Part A--Construction Put In Place. Construction, for the purpose of this series, is defined to include the engineering, design, and production of all fixed works and structures. Only new construction, including major additions and alterations, is covered; maintenance and repair work is excluded. The estimates cover buildings; other structures such as dams, levees, and bridges; and nonstructural works such as airfields, highways, canals, and navigation channels. They include the installed value of equipment generally considered an integral part of a structure and commonly included in the contract price, such as plumbing, heating, and air conditioning equipment and elevators. They exclude separable equipment, such as production machinery, power-generating equipment, and furnishings.

Clearing and development of land is included. If, however, an existing structure is demolished in the process, the demolition itself is excluded. Excluded also are oil, gas, and water well drilling; the digging and shoring of mines; and work which is an integral part of farming operations such as plowing, terracing, and the digging of drainage ditches.

Value of construction includes the cost of architectural and engineering fees, land development costs, material and equipment installed, labor, overhead, and profit on construction operations, but not speculative profits. Also included are the value of force-account work (construction done, not through a contractor, but directly by a business or government agency using a separate work force to perform nonmaintenance construction on the agency's own properties), as well as the value of work done by owners or their families on their own homes, farm buildings, and the like.

Estimates of the value of construction measure the value of work put in place on all structures and facilities under construction during a given period regardless of when work on each individual project was started.

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[1] The private contributors are as follows: American Appraisal Co. (525 E. Michigan St., Milwaukee 2, Wis.), Associated General Contractors of America, Inc. (329 E St., N. W., Washington 4, D. C.), E. H. Boeckh and Associates (1406 M St., N. W., Washington 5, D. C.), and the Engineering News-Record (330 W. 42nd St., New York 36, N. Y.), which provide this bulletin with construction cost indexes; the F. W. Dodge Corporation (119 W. 40th St., New York, N. Y.), which provides contract award values for the 37 eastern States; and the following private associations whose materials production, shipments, and other statistics on materials are published here: American Institute of Steel Construction (101 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.), American Iron and Steel Institute (150 E. 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.), Douglas Fir Plywood Association (Tacoma Bldg., Tacoma 2, Wash.), National Electric Manufacturers Association (155 E. 44th St., New York 17, N. Y.), National Lumber Manufacturers Association (1319 18th St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.), and National Wood Work Manufacturers Association (332 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago 4, Ill.).

Federally owned construction covers all projects financed exclusively with Federal funds, whether the work is done by force-account or by private contractors. State and locally owned construction, which also covers both force-account and private-contract work, includes projects financed entirely by State and local governments, as well as projects financed in part by the Federal Government under grants-in-aid programs. Thus, the value figures for State and locally owned construction include the funds obtained from all three levels of government--Federal, State, and local. For the most part, the types of projects involving both Federal and State or local government monies are highways, airfields, schools, hospitals, and sewage-disposal and water-supply facilities.

Part B--Housing. The housing series in this report cover only permanent and housekeeping dwelling units, which are defined as dwelling places containing permanent cooking facilities, or the minimum built-in facilities essential to housekeeping.

The series on the number of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, widely known as housing starts, includes prefabricated housing (if permanent), but excludes conversions (which are not new dwelling units) and hotel, dormitory accommodations, and military barracks (none of which are housekeeping dwellings). Excluded also are all temporary dwelling units, such as trailers, sheds, and shacks, as well as all farm housing.

The housing starts estimates are based on local building permits issued (adjusted for canceled permits and for lag between permit issuance and start of construction) and public contracts awarded, plus a field count of units started in a sample of nonpermit-issuing places.

Construction is said to have started when excavation work for the basement or the foundation of the structure has commenced.

This series was revised beginning with data for January 1954. The new series presents statistics for the 4 broad Census regions (Northeast, North Central, South, and West) and for the metropolitan, as compared with the nonmetropolitan segment of the country. Estimates by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location have been carried back on a monthly basis through January 1953, and on an annual basis through 1950.

These geographic data replace the urban-rural classification used previously. Also, rental-type units in the new series are classified as 2-4 family and 5-or-more family structures, compared with the former classification of 2-family and 3-or-more family structures.

Construction cost data shown here represent the average of builders' estimates of the construction cost of all new private 1-family houses started nationally. The construction cost averages are affected by variations in size and design of the houses, in the size and type of projects started, and differences in construction methods, as well as changes in cost of materials and labor. They do not represent the construction cost of a typical house, and should not be confused with selling price or permit valuation.

The cost data are based primarily on builders' estimates of construction cost as shown on the building permit, and on reports of construction cost by individual construction contractors in a representative group of localities not issuing permits. Building-permit information is adjusted for the general understatement of costs shown on permit applications.

The construction cost figures cover the cost of labor, materials, and subcontracted work, and that part of the builders' overhead and profit chargeable directly to the building of the houses. Included are the costs of equipment which becomes an integral part of the structure and is essential to its general use. Excluded are the costs of land, site improvement, architectural and engineering fees, and sales profits.

While the series on total nonfarm dwelling units started, as well as the series on units started under FHA and VA programs, cover new housing only, as distinguished from converted or existing housing, the statistics on nonfarm mortgage recordings of $20,000 or less refer to both new and existing structures. Furthermore, the latter series covers all types of building construction, but resi-

dential building accounts for the larger proportion of these mortgage recordings.

Part C--Building Permits. The statistics on building construction authorized by local building permits, beginning with data for January 1954, measure building activity in all localities having building-permit systems--rural nonfarm as well as urban. Such localities (over 7,000) include about 80 percent of the total nonfarm population of the country, according to the 1950 Census.

The building-construction data cover federally as well as nonfederally owned projects. Figures on the amount of construction contracts awarded for Federal projects and for public housing (Federal, State, and local) in permit-issuing places are added to the valuation data (estimated cost entered by builders on building-permit applications) for privately owned projects; construction undertaken by State and local governments is reported by local officials.

No adjustment has been made in the building-permit data to reflect the fact that permit valuations generally understate the actual cost of construction, nor for lapsed permits or the lag between permit issuance or contract-award dates and start of construction. Therefore, they should not be considered as representing the volume of building construction started.

Statistics shown in this report for the total metropolitan area of the country represent the 168 Standard Metropolitan Areas used in the 1950 Census. Data for individual metropolitan areas (which were selected from those for which building-permit coverage is complete or virtually complete) include an estimate for non-permit-issuing places in each area.

Permit valuation figures do not include the costs of (1) demolishing or moving buildings, (2) nonbuilding construction (e.g., streets and highways, pipelines, water and sewer systems, etc.), or (3) land, land development, and architectural and engineering fees.

The builders' estimates of cost as reported on the building permit, basically include the value of labor and materials involved. However, because of differences in requirements, administration, and enforcement among the many local permit systems covered in this series, and variations in how individuals report, precise information is lacking regarding the extent to which the cost of service facilities essential to the general use of the building, or builders' overhead and profit, are included.

Dwelling units are defined the same for the building-permit series as for the series presented in Part II (New Housing) of this report. The nonhousekeeping residential building shown here is comprised of such structures as hotels, dormitories, tourist cabins, and clubs and association buildings with bedrooms.

Part D--Contracts. The value of contracts awarded represents the amount of the construction contracts let during a given period of time for new construction, including major additions and alterations. Maintenance and repair work is not covered. As in the "construction put in place" series, equipment which becomes an integral part of structures and is essential to their general use is included, as well as costs of land development, materials, labor, and contractors' overhead and profit on construction operations. Similarly, the value of Federal force-account work is also included, but the cost of land and separable equipment are excluded. However, unlike the construction put in place series, the statistics on contracts awarded exclude architectural and engineering fees and non-Federal force-account work, but include a small amount of demolition work when it is part of the overall contract for new construction.

Figures on federally owned projects are compiled from notifications of construction contracts awarded, obtained from other Federal agencies. Data on non-Federal construction are obtained from records compiled by the F. W. Dodge Corporation, for the 37 States east of the Rocky Mountains. For the remaining States, they are based on reports from local building-permit officials, augmented by reports on construction contract awards which appear in a number of construction trade periodicals. Inquiries about the Dodge contract-award series may be addressed directly to that company.

Part E--Costs. The Department of Commerce composite construction cost index is a combination of various cost indexes (prepared by private organizations and other government agencies), weighted monthly by the current relative importance of the major classes of construction shown in the series on construction put in place. It is, therefore, the equivalent of a variable weighted indicator, reflecting monthly changes not only in the component indexes, but also in the relative importance of the major classes of construction which are used as weights.

The individual private indexes reported monthly by the American Appraisal Company, Associated General Contractors, E. H. Boeckh and Associates, and the Engineering News-Record are computed from quotations for a designated bill of materials and a specified amount of labor. The indexes differ as to the amounts and kinds of materials and labor measured, geographic coverage, and the extent to which adjustments are made for variations in labor efficiency, overhead and other factors affecting construction costs.

Cost indexes applicable to particular locations and special types of construction may be obtained from most of these compilers.

All materials usually incorporated into buildings by the general contractor, or his subcontractors, are covered in the index of wholesale prices of building materials. Specifically excluded are consumer durable goods such as kitchen ranges, refrigerators, and air-conditioning equipment. Goods of constant quality are priced from period to period, so that the index measures the effect only of price, rather than of quality change. "Wholesale" refers to sales in large lots, at primary market levels.

The series was revised, beginning with the January 1952 index, to include the pricing of additional materials, a different weighting pattern, and a change in the pricing period. The revised index, based on 1947-49=100, is the "official" wholesale price index of the Federal Government for January 1952 and all subsequent months; the indexes previously published on the base 1926=100 are the official price indexes for December 1951 and all earlier dates. The index presented here for the year 1951 on a 1947-49=100 base is taken from a "linked" series, calculated solely for analytical purposes, and does not supersede the former index (1926=100) as the official series for that year.

Union wage scales are the minimum wage rates agreed upon through collective bargaining between employers and trade unions. Overtime beyond the negotiated maximum daily and weekly hours is excluded. In addition, the scales do not reflect either rates for apprentices or premium rates paid for special qualifications or other reasons.

Part F--Materials Output. The Indexes of Construction Materials Output provide measures of production or shipments for ten groups of construction materials, and are based on the output of 43 selected materials. Monthly indexes are provided for eight groups of materials, quarterly indexes for the other two groups, and annual levels are given for all groups.

In computing the indexes, the current monthly or quarterly unit production or shipments data are converted to aggregate values by multiplying 1947-49 average prices at the mills, factories, or plants. The base period aggregate values (1947-49 monthly average = 100) are derived by multiplying 1947-49 monthly average output by the 1947 average factory, mill, or plant price. By the use of varying physical quantities, and constant prices, the group indexes represent physical quantity measures. The trend lines appearing on the charts are derived from the group indexes by removing the month-to-month fluctuations resulting from seasonal and erratic factors. The lines are 12-month moving averages centered on the seventh month, with each calendar year centered on July. Projections for the last 6 months are made by using the current data adjusted for the seasonal movements appearing during the period 1952-54, and smoothed by a 3-month moving average.

Part G--Employment. Data on employment in contract construction cover all employees of construction firms who worked during, or received pay for, the payroll period ending nearest the 15th of the month, regardless of the type of

work performed. Only firms engaged in the construction business on a contract basis for others are included, but such firms pursue all kinds of construction activities--new work, alterations, demolitions, maintenance, and repairs. Excluded are self-employed construction workers, working proprietors, and force-account employees of non-construction firms and public agencies engaged in construction activities.

The hours and earnings estimates relate only to nonsupervisory construction workers and working foremen. All such workers, regardless of skill, are included if they are engaged in any way in contract construction activities (on either privately or publicly owned projects).

The earnings statistics shown are gross earnings before deductions for old-age and unemployment insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues. Gross earnings include the workers' base pay, premium pay for overtime and for bonuses, and pay for sick leave, holidays, and vacations taken, but such items as employer contributions to welfare funds, and to insurance or pension plans, are excluded.

The indexes of weekly man-hours in contract construction are a composite measure of the trends in construction-worker employment and average weekly hours. They provide a more meaningful measure of contract-construction activity than the employment or average weekly hours series alone, since the volume of work done is dependent upon both the number of workers employed and the length of their workweek.

The foregoing employment and earnings series are based upon reports from individual contracting establishments; these reports do not contain the detail necessary to separate employment according to the kind of construction work performed.

Information shown in this report on apprentices in the building trades applies only to registered apprentices. A registered apprentice is defined as an employee who, under an expressed or implied agreement for a stipulated term, receives instruction in a registered apprenticeship system, and concerning whom a recognized apprenticeship agency has on record all the information it requires.

The apprenticeship data are obtained from local apprenticeship committees, trade unions, employers' associations, and building trades councils, by field representatives of the Federal Government and cooperating State Apprenticeship Agencies. Occupational classifications are based on descriptions in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles (Washington, U. S. Employment Service, 2d Ed., 1949). For the purposes of the tabulation presented here, three classifications--brick, stone, and tile workers; cement masons; and plasterers--have been combined into one group, the trowel trades.

SELECTED REFERENCES

Descriptions of the techniques of compiling most of the series included in Construction Review, as well as related explanatory information and historical statistics, are contained in a selected group of Government publications shown on the following page.

Starred (*) items may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at the prices shown. Other publications listed here are available upon request to the agency responsible for the specific report.

SELECTED REFERENCES

*Business Statistics: A Supplement to the Survey of Current Business. 1957 Biennial Edition. U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics. $2.

*Construction Volume and Costs, 1915-54: A Statistical Supplement to Volume I of Construction Review. May be obtained from Bureau of Labor Statistics Regional Offices or Department of Commerce Field Offices (see inside front cover of Construction Review for addresses), or from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. 50 cents.

Construction Cost Indexes. BLS Report No. 73, November 1954. U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington 25, D. C.

*Construction During Five Decades, Historical Statistics, 1915-52. BLS Bulletin 1146. U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. 45 cents.

*Employment and Earnings. Monthly. U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Subscription price: $3.50 domestic; $4.50 foreign. Single copies vary in price.

*Employment and Earnings. Annual Supplement Issue, June 1957. U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington 25, D. C. $1

*Tenth Annual Report--Housing and Home Finance Agency. Calendar Year 1956. Housing and Home Finance Agency. $1.50.

Housing Statistics. Monthly. Housing and Home Finance Agency, Division of Housing Research, Washington 25, D. C.

New Construction Expenditures, 1915-51: Labor Requirements 1939-51. U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Construction Statistics, Washington 25, D. C.

*Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series. BLS Bulletin 1168, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. 60 cents.

Chapter II --Estimating National Housing Volume
Chapter III --Estimating Expenditures for New Construction
Chapter IV --Labor Required for New Construction
Chapter VI --Measurement of Industrial Employment
Chapter VII--Hours and Earnings in Nonagricultural Industries
Chapter X --Wholesale Price Index
Chapter XII--Studies of Occupational Wages and Supplementary Benefits

*Union Wages and Hours: Building Trades, July 1, 1956. BLS Bulletin 1205. U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. 35 cents.

A Description of the Revised Wholesale Price Index. Serial No. R 2067. Monthly Labor Review, Feb. 1952. U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington 25, D. C.

*Wholesale Prices, 1951 and 1952. BLS Bulletin 1143. U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. 30 cents.

*U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1957 O - 440752